

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Receives & Carries are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

JOY, COE & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

Success of the Naval Expedition.

The telegraph of Tuesday gives an important account of the achievements of the naval expedition that left Fort Monroe on the 26th ult. The expedition gained a signal victory, having captured the forts—Hatteras and Clark—that commanded the principal inlet to Albemarle Sound on the North Carolina coast. Six hundred and fifteen rebel prisoners were taken, and the munitions, arms and property were unconditionally surrendered to the Federal Government. One or two late officers of the United States Navy are among the prisoners.

The Republican Convention.

The Republican County Convention, held at Sunrise City, on Saturday last, was quite well attended, and was a very harmonious body. The resolutions adopted by the Convention, which will be found among the proceedings in another column, are patriotic and will be warmly endorsed by every lover of his country in the county.—Let the battle this fall be fought upon a similar platform, discarding for the time old political creeds and dogmas, and uniting for the preservation of our Government, and there will be such an uprising of the loyal masses of the State as will sweep into oblivion the few opponents of the administration and the war.

The New State of Kanawha.

The Wheeling Convention passed the ordinance creating a new state out of Western Virginia by a vote of 50 against 23. The population of the state, according to the census of 1860, is 281,786, and the boundary as fixed includes the counties of Logan, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Monongalia, Marion, Taylor, Jackson, Roanoke, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer, Ritchie, Ohio, Brooke, Barbour, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Wood, Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall and Hancock. A provision was incorporated, permitting adjoining counties to come in if they desired it, by the expression of a majority of their people.

The whole population of Virginia in 1861, says an exchange, was 1,593,199, including 495,826 slaves, leaving a white population of 1,097,373. There are only 6,238 slaves in the thirty-eight counties embraced in the new State of Kanawha, so that in losing this population of 281,786, Virginia Virginia loses nearly one fourth of her white inhabitants. As there are a number of other counties that will be sure to come into the new State if the Federal Government affords their people sufficient protection, the loss will soon be still greater. Moreover, the territory of Kanawha, including the fine valley of that name, and the fertile region along the Ohio, is as fine as any in the State, and in the decade between 1850 and 1860 population increased there more rapidly than in any other part of Virginia.

POLITICAL.—We hear Moses S. Gibson, of Hudson, favorably spoken of as a candidate for Bank Comptroller, before the Republican Convention of Wisconsin this fall. We have long known Mr. G. and think him eminently qualified for the position. He was a candidate two years ago, but gave way to the present excellent Comptroller of that State. Mr. Gibson's friends, we understand, will be disposed to press his claims this fall.

Hon. Walter McIndoe, Presidential Elector last fall, has declined the appointment of Superintendent among the Utahs. We are not certain as to the reason of his declination, but suppose it is because his friends intend to press him as the successor of the present energetic Governor of Wisconsin. We are not personally acquainted with Mr. McIndoe, but our impression of him is favorable, and we think the people of our sister State would do well to elect him as Governor.

The Republican State Convention convened in St. Paul yesterday.

A Little Plain Talk.

There is a class of individuals in this county, and a few, we are sorry to say, in our own town, who, although openly professing to be Union men, at heart sympathize with those who are in arms against our Government. This perhaps may be considered a grave charge, yet it is nevertheless true. We know whereof we affirm, and many of our citizens can bear witness to the truth of the assertion.

These opponents of the Government, although few in number and still less in influence, have not the pluck to come out openly and boldly in defence of their damnable cause, but in an underhanded manner seek to accomplish their designs. Whenever the news of a reverse of our arms is received, then can the most casual observer detect who is for and who against us. These traitors—for we can call them nothing else—delight in retelling the defeat of the Northern army, (the while, of course, sympathizing with us in our misfortunes) and in magnifying a skirmish into a hotly contested battle. Not long since, it was reported in town by some of these individuals, that a division under Col. Tyler, had been surprised somewhere on the Potomac, and all taken prisoners by the rebels, when the facts were that Tyler was no where near the Potomac, but in Western Virginia. These individuals, also, on all occasions are sermonizing upon the blessings of peace. They say that the South can never be whipped, and that we must compromise our difficulties, when they know, or should know, that even were the North disposed to compromise—and we thank God that it is not—the South would thank the offer. Jeff. Davis, the head of the conspiracy, has said that the day for compromises is passed, to which the North responds, Amen. The issue is fairly made, and must be met and settled by the sword.

The time has passed when men should even be allowed to express their hostility to the Government. If they do not like the Government under which they live and which ever has and ever will protect them in all their rights, they had better migrate at once to the South, but as long as they remain here under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, they should be made to show them some veneration. What! says some one, "Would you abridge free speech? why that is the foundation upon which the Government rests." To which we reply, that in times of revolution, some customs must be abrogated to secure the government inviolate. How much better would it be for a little right to be overthrown in the beginning to secure the great rights in the end, than to take care of the little rights while our government is being broken up and destroyed.

The First Regiment and the Habeas Corpus Case.

A private letter from Washington, dated the 24th ult., says: "The Supreme Court of the United States, by Judge Wayne, has decided that the enlistment of the men of the First Regiment was in all respects perfect, and that they were in all respects legally mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war. This gives a finality to the Habeas Corpus case of Edward A. Stevens, of Company B, and poor Stevens is now under arrest by order of General McClellan for mutinous conduct."

On the 30th ult. General Fremont issued a proclamation declaring martial law established throughout the entire State of Missouri. All persons found in arms against the Government are to be shot, their property confiscated and their slaves set free. This is a blow in the right direction.

We learn by the Hudson papers that Capt. Meers, of the Polk County Rifles, is endeavoring to fill his company for the war. It will be recollected that quite a number of Capt. Meers' men joined the Hudson company, and the Captain now calls on St. Croix county to reciprocate the favor, and help swell the ranks of the Rifles to the required standard.—We have no doubt that the call will be patriotically responded to by the people of St. Croix county.

Capt. Samuel, of the St. Croix Rifles, was in town the first of the week. He reported the ranks of his company nearly full. It will probably be mustered into service in the course of a week or two. We understand that P. V. Wise, Esq., succeeds J. A. Bartlett as 2d Lieutenant. Mr. W. we should judge will make an efficient officer.

Messrs. N. C. D. Taylor and D. A. Canaday returned from the upper St. Croix on Monday, where they have been exploring for copper. They have some very fine specimens of copper ore, and although they keep "mum" about it, we shouldn't wonder if they had discovered a rich lead. They will return again in a short time.

Crabberries.—Within the past few

days we have noticed a large number of teams loaded with provisions, tents, cooking utensils, etc., pass through town on their way to the cranberry marshes up North. As there has been no frosts this season, the cranberry crop will be unusually large. As yet there are no buyers in this market from abroad, but we presume there will be a few here before many days. Those who gather cranberries this fall will get but small remuneration compared with other years, although this fact does not seem to deter many persons from engaging in the business, all of whom doubtless act upon the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread at all." Last year cranberries sold readily for \$2.00 @ 2.50 per bushel, and if they bring \$1.00 this fall, everybody will be satisfied—at least they ought to be under existing circumstances.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Messrs. Mosher & Humphrey have the foundation laid for an addition to their store. It is to be erected immediately, and when completed will make a very commodious room.

J. D. Ballard, our worthy sheriff, is preparing to build on the hill, near the county buildings. We understand he will have his dwelling completed this fall.

J. J. Mosher has purchased the large unfinished dwelling house of Mr. Stephen Merrill on the hill, and is having it finished off as rapidly as possible. When completed Mr. Mosher will have an elegant residence.

The work on the new church building is being rapidly driven ahead, and the edifice will probably be completed before cold weather sets in.

THE ATLANTIC FOR SEPTEMBER.—The Atlantic for September has been received and has the following table of contents: The Shakespeare Mystery; The Bath; Saccharissa Melassays; My Old Adventure with Julius Brutus Boothe; My Out-door Study; A Sermon in a Stone; The Tenth Chapter of Mr. Stowe's Agnes of Sorrento; The Antiquarium; The Young Repealer; Bread and the Newspaper; Under the Cloud and Through the Sea; Journal of a Privateersman; The Advantages of Defeat; Ode to Happiness; An Obituary to Elizabeth Barrett Browning; and the usual Reviews and Literary Notices.

Michael Genter received last week a large stock of parlor and cook stoves of the latest patents and best descriptions. They were purchased of Giles F. Filley, of St. Louis, the most extensive stove manufacturer in the country, and will be sold cheap for cash. Call and examine them.

See card of W. W. Shaffer, Stillwater. Mr. Shaffer has recently opened a Saddle and Harness shop in that city, and advertises to do work as cheap as the cheapest. Our citizens would do well to send their orders to him.

We learn that there are thirty copies of that detestable and traitorous sheet, the New York Weekly Day Book, taken in the little town of Sunrise, in this county.

BUTTER.—Considerable quantities of good butter is brought into our market daily, principally by the Swedes, and sold on the streets for 10 cents per lb.—We hear there is a great scarcity of the article in Stillwater and St. Paul.

The County Commissioners held a regular meeting in this place on Tuesday last. We shall publish the proceedings in our next.

BLACKBERRIES.—These excellent berries are very abundant this season, and have been selling in our market for 4 @ 5 cents per quart.

A regular old fashioned thunder storm occurred in this vicinity on Saturday night last. No damage was done that we have learned of.

We hear that the H. S. Allen is soon to resume her place in the St. Croix trade. We trust the report is true.

Within the past week the St. Croix river has risen nearly three feet, and is now at a good navigable stage.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Democratic Convention will be held at Sunrise City on Saturday, Sept. 7th, at one o'clock, p. m., to elect two delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at St. Paul, Sept. 12th, to nominate officers to be voted for at the ensuing general election, and to transact any other business that may be deemed necessary. The following is the basis of representation in the convention: Taylor Falls, 4; Sunrise City, 4; Wyoming, 3; Chisago Lake, 2; Rushesba, 2; Amador, 1; Franconia, 1.

By order County Committee, G. W. SEYMOUR, Chairman.

Republican County Convention.

SUNRISE CITY, Aug. 31, 1861. The Republican Convention of delegates of Chisago County met at Sunrise City, according to notice of the Chairman of the County Committee.

The Convention was called to order by F. H. Pratt, Chairman Committee, when upon motion of N. F. Taylor, F. H. Pratt was chosen Chairman and L. K. Stannard Secretary.

On motion of L. K. Stannard, a committee of one from each township be appointed as a committee on credentials. The Chair appointed Messrs. Edwards of Taylor Falls, Chapman, of Sunrise, Lovejoy, of Amador, and Munch of Rushesba.

The committee on credentials reported the following gentlemen as authorized delegates: Sunrise—T. D. Chapman, N. F. Taylor, J. H. Warner.

Taylor Falls—L. K. Stannard, F. H. Pratt, J. D. Ballard, E. E. Edwards. Rushesba—Wm. Munch. Amador—L. D. Lovejoy.

E. E. Edwards, Chairman. On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

On motion L. K. Stannard, N. F. Taylor was appointed one of the delegates to the State Convention.

On motion of L. D. Lovejoy, F. H. Pratt of Taylor Falls, was appointed as one of the delegates to the State Convention.

E. E. Edwards introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the present exciting crisis of affairs our Government is endangered by traitors at home, and menaced by jealous enemies abroad; and whereas, its very existence requires prompt, energetic and united action its behalf; therefore,

Resolved, That while as individuals we may still cherish the principles upon which the Republican party is based, and have unabated confidence in their ultimate success, as a party we are willing to make common cause with all who stand by the Union and the Constitution of the United States, and are in favor of prompt and vigorous measures for putting down treason and rebellion.

Resolved, That our national safety demands the prompt suppression of treason wherever it exists, and that in this present contest for the integrity of our Government we accept of no compromise but the "Constitution of the United States."

Resolved, That we sustain the present Administration in its measures for a speedy suppression of the rebellion.

Resolved, That we cordially invite men of all parties to unite with us in support of this principle.

On motion of L. K. Stannard, the resolutions were unanimously adopted. On motion of T. D. Chapman, the Convention adjourned.

F. H. PRATT, Chairman. L. K. STANNARD, Secretary.

The Battle at Cross Lanes in Western Virginia.

Gallipolis, Aug. 28. The battle at Cross Lanes, near Summersville, on the 25th instant, proved to be a bloody affair. The following are all the particulars we have learned: The 7th Ohio regiment, Col. Tyler, was surrounded while at breakfast, and attacked on both flanks and in front simultaneously. Our men immediately fought for battle and fought bravely, while they saw but little chance of success, the enemy being too powerful.

Col. Tyler sent forward to the baggage train, which was coming up three miles distant, and had it turned back towards Canby, which point it reached in safety. Companies B, C and I suffered most severely. They particularly were in the hottest of the fight, and stood up to it bravely, and finally fought their way through at fearful odds, making dreadful slaughter in the enemy's ranks. The rebel force consisted of 3,000 infantry, 400 cavalry and ten guns. The Federal forces scattered after they had cut their way through, but soon formed again and fired, but received no fire or pursuit from the enemy. Our loss cannot be definitely ascertained, though not over 200 are missing out of the 900 engaged.

The rebel loss is fearful. Lieutenant Colonel Creighton captured the enemy's colors and two prisoners. The following is a list of officers known to be killed: Captain Dyer, company D, Painesville; Capt. Shurtliff, company C, Oberlin; Capt. Sterling, (not James) company I; Adj. L. De Forest, Cleveland; Lieutenant Chas. Warrant, and Sergeant Major King, Warren, Ohio. The other field officers are all well.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.

The Baltimore American has reliable information, received from Gen. Rosecrans, up to 1. M. of the 27th. Gen. R. was not only alive and well, but was quietly pursuing his function at his headquarters.

Numerous accounts are given of forces of General Lee, Wise, and Floyd, but no reliable information seems to be possessed outside of Rosecrans' staff. Opinion seems to differ very much among military men of Western Virginia as to probabilities of anything like a general engagement between the respective armies in that quarter. Confidence is reposed in the ability of Gen. Rosecrans to maintain himself against any force likely to be spared to attack him. He has excellent officers who have doubtless helped him in providing an effective army.

Items of News.

The Mobile Register of the 23d strongly urges the South not to let the new Confederate notes sink below par in any part of the Southern Confederacy, and asks the Mobile merchants to take them at par as a duty.

The Memphis Appeal's Richmond correspondent says the fact that the French agents there are buying tobacco, is significant of the future purpose of the French government.

On Friday, a resident of Washington, named Donnelly, who was in the rebel ranks at Bull Run, ventured to come to Georgetown. His arrival was expected, and when he reached Georgetown he was at once arrested.

The Memphis Appeal says it is informed that Lee had completely surrounded Rosecrans in Western Virginia and would probably capture him.

The Memphis Appeal's Richmond correspondent says there is much sickness among the Confederate troops in the neighborhood of Manassas, that the water is full of Virginia red mud, and ice extremely scarce at ten cent per pound.

Lynchburg papers say it is impossible to forward all the freight passing to Virginia from the West and South, a large portion of which is daily shipped by the James river and Kanawha canal.

The Savannah Republican says the Confederate authorities would within a week complete the defenses, so that no federal fleet can enter a harbor or inlet, or land forces on the coast of Georgia.

The Richmond Dispatch says the Kanawha valley is worth a military expedition on account of its salt alone.

An entire brigade of loyal men has been enrolled in North Carolina, who only require arms and equipments to render them effective soldiers.

The Knoxville Register says Nelson's earl won't answer, and he will have to visit Richmond again before getting all right.

It appears that the position of the Quakers of Loudon county, Virginia, as non-combatants, has not been respected by the rebel troops. Though they have not attempted to press any of them into the rebel ranks, yet they have not hesitated in taking from them horses, wagons, provisions, or anything that they required for the subsistence, transportation or comfort of their troops.

The Confederate Congress has passed a resolution approving the course of the planters and factors in keeping cotton in the interior, and the determination of Insurance Companies not to insure the crop when not retained on the plantation.

Printing paper is getting short at the South. The Norfolk (Va.) Herald has suspended for the want of it.

The Charleston Mercury's correspondent says: "We are without the sympathy or friendship of any nation on earth. The only argument by which we can influence them is their necessities and fears."

This correspondent says the Confederates suffered more in killed and wounded than the Federals, and complains that advantage was not taken of the Federal flight at Manassas.

Major General Fremont has issued an order permitting regiments and corps engaged in battle to emblazon the word "Springfield" on their colors.

Two hundred men from Wisconsin have applied to the First Missouri Regiment, now reorganizing at St. Louis, as an artillery regiment.

The first invoice of arms from Europe, from 10,000 to 15,000 stand, is expected daily. Another large invoice is expected early this month. Colonel Schuyler, of New York, who sailed soon after the battle at Bull Run, is negotiating for further purchases.

The Congress at Richmond adjourned on the 19th ult., to reassemble in November. Its session, although conducted with closed doors, was not entirely harmonious, and hints were thrown out that there were several pretty sharp scrimmages. The Richmond Enquirer "regrets" that "a minority has been developed of unyielding opponents to the Administration."

Late news from Springfield, Missouri, represent that Capt. Johnson and Vaughan, of the rebel army, are pillaging Union men and pressing others into service. Dale and Cedar counties have been swept of live stock, the stock being either driven off or wantonly killed. The rebel army expect to winter in Arkansas.

The authorities of Tennessee took the contents of Adam's Express Company's safe recently.

The monthly statement of the condition of the banks of North Carolina, made up on the 20th of July, shows that altogether they had but \$494,000 in specie, and that they have in circulation bills to the amount of \$1,417,000.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

New York, Aug. 30.

[Special to Times.] Gen. Scott expressed the opinion to-day that rebels must make an attack on our lines, and at an early day.

Information from the rebel army says there are large numbers of rebels in and about Manassas, scattered on the lines of roads leading to Richmond, and towards Strasburg. There has been much sickness among those men, owing to wet weather and a deficiency of clothing and tent equipage. They are short of everything except wheat, flour, and corn, of which they have an abundance. Their men were very restless, and there was no discipline. They were highly elated with success at Bull Run, and are so confident of their ability to thrash the abolitionists, that they imperatively demanded to be led on to Washington. It is probably in obedience to this requirement that they are now being pushed along our lines.

An intercepted letter from Columbus, Ga., of recent date, shows that New York papers were received at that point within ten or twelve days of the date of publication; and further that the rebels are basing their movements in the lower tier of States on the supposed intention of the designs of the military authorities that here are developed by suggestions of the Northern press.

Secretary Blair and Secretary Cameron signified their intention to remove every person from their Departments, against whom a charge of disloyalty might be brought by the Investigating Committee.

[Herald's Correspondent.] The enemy have not only re-established their old line of pickets as before the battle of Bull Run, but have actually encroached upon the territory formerly held by us, nearly half a mile nearer our line of fortifications. They now occupy several important strategic points, on which they are throwing up artificial works. On Munson's Hill the enemy are constructing works, and have now a temporary battery of rifle cannon, from which for the last few days have kept up a dispiriting fire on our troops at Bailey's Cross Roads. Along the route referred to the enemy has several depots of supplies and reinforcements, and at least three fortifications, and probably double that number are concealed and under construction.

The enemy's force at Munson's Hill consisted of 700 cavalry, 1,000 infantry and three pieces of field cannon.

A gentleman arrived here to-day from Richmond, via Louisville, Kentucky. He has spent several weeks in Virginia, and visited the lines of the rebel army. He estimates the number now in arms in Virginia at nearly 300,000, and the force on the Potomac alone at 180,000.

Since the first of June immense quantities of arms, purchased in the East have been carried into the State through Baltimore, and their whole army is now well armed. Manassas Junction has been virtually abandoned, there being only a guard left there to look after the guns of the batteries.

The principal body of their forces has been pushed forward to the Upper Potomac, to be thrown across into Maryland, for which movement a column of 40,000 is prepared with pontoon bridges, upon which they can cross at any point they find the least defended. They are determined to make an attempt to get Maryland in their possession, and they believe that will ensure their ultimate possession of Washington and all the immense accumulation of supplies here, thus enabling them to transfer the war from the Potomac to the Susquehanna and secure to them their recognition by Europe. This programme has been decided upon.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 29. [Special to the Chicago Times.] Lieut. Pinkley, of Capt. Palestine's company, 16th regiment Illinois volunteers, came to this city last night, and stated that a large body of rebels, variously estimated from 2,500 to 3,000, under the notorious Martin Green, took possession of Palmyra, Missouri, yesterday morning. There were no United States troops there to defend it. Of course no resistance was made. Some five hundred of the rebels are in the town, and the balance encamped outside.

A train of cars, containing a considerable quantity of muskets for the troops at St. Joseph, which left Hannibal yesterday was fired into near Palmyra, and forced to return. No damage was done.

Cincinnati, August 30. Samuel B. Hunt, President of the City Council, died this morning of consumption.

Governor Dennison just received the following telegram from Brigadier Gen. Cox:

Gauley Bridge, Aug. 29. Authentic reports show fifteen killed and forty wounded. Large number of the 7th Ohio is scattered and missing, but we hope most of them will escape.

Washington, Aug. 30. The Secretary of the Treasury contemplates issuing an address to the public in behalf of the National Loan.

An army officer, stationed on the Virginia side of the Potomac, reports that while we have lost several soldiers this week in picket and skirmishing at least sixteen of the enemy were certainly killed.

The steamer Mantanzas brings Manassas dates of the 25th. A British schooner had arrived there, having run the blockade off Newburn and sailed again for Charleston. A sloop from Charleston had also arrived, having run the blockade. The schooner Release has arrived here from Fort Picketts, Aug. 7th. No news.

Baltimore, Aug. 30. The Old Point boat has arrived; there is no news from Fortress Monroe.

Washington, Aug. 30.

[Special to Post.] The are no exciting rumors to day from the other side of the Potomac. The enemy's movement are believed to be intended to draw our troops out of their entrenchments. There is no indication to day of an attack upon any part of our lines.

A new army order to suppress the publication of all objectionable news will be issued, and under its provisions Gen. Dix will take measures against the secession journals in Baltimore.

Cape Race, Aug. 30.

The steamship Arago from Havre, via Southampton, passed here to day and was boarded by the press yacht, The Acta, which broke her shaft when seven hundred miles on her voyage to New York, arrived back at Queenstown.

Commercial per Arago—Liverpool 21st.—Broadstuffs, Wakefield, Nash, & L. S. & Co., report flour at 61 lower. Wheat dull and 2d lower. red western 94 1/2s 3d; southern 11 1/2s 3d. white western 11s 6d 1/2s 3d; white southern 13.

Faye, Mo., Aug. 30. Apprehensions are felt that the branch of the State bank at this place would be robbed, the cashier yesterday sent the specie, amounting to about \$100,000, to Allen's depot, on the North Missouri R. R., for transportation to St. Louis. On reaching Allen the money was seized by a party of twenty secessionists, headed by Capt. Poindeexter, and carried off.

Whether it will be recovered is not known. Some say that Poindeexter has been induced to return it to the bank, and others assert that it is his intention to carry it to Price's army in the southwest.

Milwaukee, Aug. 30. The funeral of Sergeant Graham, of the 1st Wisconsin Regiment, was very solemn and imposing, and very generally attended by the citizens and soldiers of the city. The body was escorted to the church and cemetery by all the members of the 1st regiment, who were in the city, dressed in their old uniforms, the Home Guard and a large body of types, editors, and members of the Chamber of Commerce, proceeded by a band of music. The columns were enveloped in the folds of the regimental flag, over which was laid the uniform of the deceased. The solemn dirge of the band, tolling of bells, flags draped in mourning, and the immense concourse of people presented a grand but solemn scene. The services at the church and cemetery were very impressive, both friends and strangers to the deceased were alike overcome with grief, and many a tear dropped over the brave volunteer.

Washington, Aug. 30.

[Times's correspondence.] Mr. Whipple of the Engineers, accompanied Mr. Lowe on his aeronautic reconnaissance yesterday. They observed nearly 10,000 men at work, throwing up embankments, on Munson's Hill, between Falls Church and Fairfax, a distance of seven miles. They concluded the enemy must be in large force.

The State Department will not issue passes to anybody to pass from local issue to rebel States.

Since the passage through Louisville was stopped, the demand for passes has been very large. Most of the applicants are women who have been living at the North.

It is intended to prevent the publication of movements connected with the raising of troops, the proper preparation of munitions of war, the transportation of men, and the emsuing out of vessels.

Mr. Bates left Washington this morning for St. Louis. In his absence, T. H. C. Coffey, Esq., has been commissioned as a T. H. C. General.

[World's Dispatch.] A number of leading financiers, including the President of some of the New York banks are now in this city urging upon the President certain changes in the conduct of the war. They propose that the Government shall attempt to force the rebels to abandon their threatened attacks upon Washington by making counter attacks upon various points in the South.

The Secretary of the Treasury is gratified to know that the subject of the success of the National loan does not depend upon banks, corporations or other moneyed institution, but that the people alone are active and willing to subscribe all the money that is needed.

It will satisfy the public and increase popular confidence in the Government to state that the Attorney General has declared that the loan is not taxable either by State or local authorities.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, before leaving Washington was authorized by the Government to raise a regiment of cavalry and batteries of artillery for the war.

[Tribune's Dispatch.] A letter from St. Louis states there is no doubt that the rebels intended and expected to be in full possession of St. Louis before now, and that August 20th was the time fixed upon for active co-operation of secessionists in that city. Nothing could have prevented the plot from succeeding had they been victorious in Springfield. Gen. Lyon knowing this, sacrificed himself and saved the city. A second time by his victory, for such it was in fact, our friends have gained and are safe.

Advices received at the War Department confirm the report that Iowa and Kansas have withstood their annual presents on account of previous rascallities, have united their fortunes with the Southern confederates. The principal rendezvous of the tribes is near Fort Bent.

[Herald's Dispatch.] It is estimated by men entitled to know that there are 75,000 of the rebel army between Harper's Ferry and Edwards' Ferry, waiting an opportunity to force a crossing into Maryland, and willing to take the chances there of an insurrection of the

malcontents that will enable them to transfer the conflict to that State, and place Washington between two rebel armies. In the meantime, hundreds of Maryland secessionists are gathering up on the eastern shore for the purpose of carrying out the programme of cutting off direct communication between Baltimore and Philadelphia, simultaneously to the passage of rebels across the Potomac at Little Town and Easton, in Talbot County. These arrivals have amounted to as many as fifty per day. The rebels are in such condition they are compelled either to attempt to advance, or retire from the Potomac. The resources of this region are exhausted, and they cannot much longer subsist their immense force on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They must either possess themselves of the riches of the splendid agricultural districts of Western Maryland, or fall back at least upon the Rappahannock. Their derangement will make it very times along the Potomac in a few days, and perhaps in a few hours.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says official advisers show that the affair at Gross Lanes was a mere skirmish. Col. Tyler, with one division of his regiment, was surprised by a strong rebel force and fell back in order but rather fast, the enemy coming down on him, and in other division of his regiment, under Maj. Casement. Both divisions escaped with fifteen reported killed.

A picket skirmish occurred ten miles below Hantowine, on Elkwater Creek, and the rebels retreated with five killed. Our loss was one.

New York, Aug. 31. David M. Stone and Wm. C. Prime have succeeded to the interest of Gerard Halleck, Esq., in the Journal of Commerce, and will, in connection with Messrs. Wm. H. Halleck and Wm. A. Hall, hereafter conduct the paper. Government has removed the interdiction against the circulation of that paper over the mail and express route of the United States.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31. The remains of Gen. Lyon passed through this city at 8 o'clock this morning, and were escorted by the military to the depot. The flags of the city are at half mast and the streets through which the procession passed were crowded.

[Special to Post.] All regular correspondents of loyal newspapers are now granted passes to the Potomac, the temporary restrictions having been removed.

The Government is using the new Treasury notes in part payment of Clerks in the Department.

Advises received from Western Virginia state that loyal men of that section are rapidly enlisting in volunteer service. A Union meeting has just been held in Alexandria.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 30. The gun boat Ironsides, from the blockade off Savannah, arrived here last evening. She reports having heard heavy cannonading when off Hatteras Inlet, and also spoken a brig which had met the Federal fleet. We have no other intelligence of the expedition.

One of the Canfield prizes returned for supplies at Old Point, express the opinion that the rebel vessels would be blown up by the submarine batteries which float. Many has placed in Hatteras Inlet, and other available points on the Carolina coast.

Since the quarrel between the Alabama and Virginia troops at Yorktown, which resulted in killing eight men, the Virginia regiments have been transferred to Norfolk. The Alabamians accused the latter of cowardice.

This morning a small secession tug, mounted with rebel brass cannon, ran out from Norfolk to within two miles and a half of Newport News. She fired twenty-three shots at the United States frigate Savannah. No person was injured. The tug was in range of but two of the Savannah's guns and Sawyer's rifle cannon on shore. When they were brought to bear on her, she ran down towards Old Point and fired twice, one of which exploded near the Semble and the other close to the Rip Raps. The fire was returned, whereupon she retreated behind Sewall's Point.

Washington, Aug. 31. The Administration at present has no intention whatever to avail itself of the permission granted by Congress for the collection of the duties on shipboard, or to closing of ports which on the land side are in the possession of the Federal authorities. Our Government will only rely on our ministers for a sufficient answer to any reclamation which may be made by foreign governments in regard to their maritime rights.

The Intelligence of to day contains an article to the above effect and says the telegraphic agency has such authentic information as warrants expression of the correctness of these statements.

Rolla, Mo., Aug. 30. A correspondent furnishes the following items: Parties from Springfield report that a skirmish had taken place in Vernon county, east of Fort Scott, between Col. Montgomery of the Kansas forces and the rebel forces under Rains. Reinforcements had been sent to Rains from Springfield. Six thousand rebels were encamped at Pond Spring. Another encampment of over 5,000 was at a spring south of Fayetteville road. There were also encampments near Springfield. General McBride, with 1,000 men, passed through Dale county last week in a northwest direction, and one thousand men were at Dry Glades, in Dale county. Every vestige of property belonging to Union men in Green county, had been seized.

New York, Aug. 31. Richard S. Freeman was arrested yesterday, on his way to Keoneth, to purchase shoes and pegging machines for Georgia, and was taken to Fort Lafayette, by order of the Secretary of State.

The remains of General Lyons arrived here at three o'clock this afternoon, and were escorted by a guard of honor to the City Hall, where they will lie in state till Monday evening, when they will be conveyed to Connecticut.

\$40,000 belonging to rebel banks, was seized yesterday in the Park Bank by Marshal Murray.

The Post's special dispatch says that all is quiet on the Potomac to day. The Unionists near Munson's Hill are leaving rapidly. The War Department is actually filling vacancies in volunteer forces by appointing officers without regard to regular grades.

New York, Aug. 31. [Special to Post from Washington.]—Starling news reaches us from Kentucky. Mr. Jackson, Member of Congress from that State, who had just returned to this city from the performance of "Committee duty" in New York, left suddenly for Kentucky last night, having received urgent dispatches indicating the danger of an outbreak of hostilities. Similar advices have been received here to day from Mr. Guthrie.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has just arrived here. He reports that enlistment is going on finely in Indiana and Illinois. Troops are anxious for immediate service in Missouri. Within a fortnight 25,000 men will be in the field from Indiana alone.

St. Louis, Aug. 31. Maj. McKinstry issued a proclamation prohibiting any person passing beyond the lines of this county without a special permit from his office, and all railroad, steamboat, ferry and other agents are prohibited from selling tickets to any one not holding a pass from the Major's office. This order is aimed especially to reach parties leaving the city for the purpose of communicating information.

Chicago, Aug. 31. A fire yesterday, at Bishop Hill, in this State, destroyed corn houses, machinery, a large amount of broom corn together with several hundred thousand feet of lumber belonging to Bishop Hill Colony. Estimated loss \$25,000. No insurance.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31. The remains of Gen. Lyon passed through this city at 8 o'clock this morning, and were escorted by the military to the depot. The flags of the city are at half mast and the streets through which the procession passed were crowded.

[Special to Post.] All regular correspondents of loyal newspapers are now granted passes to the Potomac, the temporary restrictions having been removed.

The Government is using the new Treasury notes in part payment of Clerks in the Department.

Advises received from Western Virginia state that loyal men of that section are rapidly enlisting in volunteer service. A Union meeting has just been held in Alexandria.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 30. The gun boat Ironsides, from the blockade off Savannah, arrived here last evening. She reports having heard heavy cannonading when off Hatteras Inlet, and also spoken a brig which had met the Federal fleet. We have no other intelligence of the expedition.

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Notice

IS HEREBY given that the undersigned proctors of the town of Chicago, City, in the county of Chicago, and State of Minnesota, will apply to the Judge of the District Court of the First Judicial District, at the next sitting of said court in Chicago county, to-wit: the third Tuesday in October next, to vacate the following portion of the said town of Chicago City as laid out and plotted by J. Meyer and H. V. Mendenhall, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Chicago county, to-wit:

Block 10, (40) forty-one, (41) forty-five, (42) forty-six, (43) forty-seven, (44) forty-eight, (45) forty-nine, (46) fifty, (47) fifty-one, (48) fifty-two, (49) fifty-three, (50) fifty-four, (51) fifty-five, (52) fifty-six, (53) fifty-seven, (54) fifty-eight, (55) fifty-nine, (56) sixty, (61) sixty-two, (62) sixty-three, (63) sixty-four, (64) sixty-five, (65) sixty-six, (66) sixty-seven, (67) sixty-eight, (68) sixty-nine, (69) seventy, (70) seventy-one, (71) seventy-two, (72) seventy-three, (73) seventy-four, (74) seventy-five, (75) seventy-six, (76) seventy-seven, (77) seventy-eight, (78) seventy-nine, (79) eighty, (80) eighty-one, (81) eighty-two, (82) eighty-three, (83) eighty-four, (84) eighty-five, (85) eighty-six, (86) eighty-seven, (87) eighty-eight, (88) eighty-nine, (89) ninety, (90) ninety-one, (91) ninety-two, (92) ninety-three, (93) ninety-four, (94) ninety-five, (95) ninety-six, (96) ninety-seven, (97) ninety-eight, (98) ninety-nine, (99) one hundred, (100) one hundred and 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O street, Taylor Falls, Minnesota. n-1
Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office
cheap for cash.

Louis packets. For freight or passage apply at the clerk's office.

Falls and Stillwater tri-weekly, leaving
Taylor Falls on Mondays Wednesdays and
Fridays of each week, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

of N. C. D. TAYLOR,
No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Minn.
n-1

ALL kinds of Blanks for sale cheap for cash at this office.

beast as well as man will receive good
care.

L. Flour, wheat, oats and pork.
W. H. C FOLSON

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, Sept. 12, 1861.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.
No office can be taken of any communications.
Articles intended for publication must be accompanied by the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent at Taylor Falls, Minn. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

ROBERT & LANSBURY are our authorized agents in Chicago—153 Randolph street.

J. W. COLE & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

Union Republican Ticket.

For Governor,
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, of Ramsey.

For Lieutenant Governor,
IGNATIUS DONNELLY, of Dakota.

For Secretary of State,
JAMES H. BAKER, of Blue Earth.

For State Treasurer,
CHAS. SCHEFFER, of Washington.

For Attorney General,
GORDON E. COLE, of Rice.

PLATFORM

Adopted by the Union Republican State Convention, Sept. 4, 1861.

WHEREAS, At the present hour, our national existence and that of civil and political liberty are alike imperiled.—Therefore,

Resolved, That in presenting the candidates this day nominated, we go to the people upon the issue, viz: That this government shall be sustained and the Union shall be preserved; and that, for the attainment of these ends, we pledge our unflinching support to the National Administration in its efforts to suppress this iniquitous rebellion by an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the present war.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all who regard the preservation of this Union as the great object of present desire, to unite with us in a common effort to save the best government known among men.

Resolved, That we condemn in and endorse the following sentiments recently promulgated by that distinguished Democrat, Major General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, to-wit: "That in a state of rebellion we would confiscate that which is used to oppose our arms, and take all property, (so called) which constitutes the wealth of the rebellious States, and furnish the means by which the war is prosecuted, besides being the cause of the war; and if in so doing, it should be objected that human beings were brought to the free enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, such objection might not require much consideration."

Resolved, That we are opposed to any and all compromise with traitors; but whenever they are once put down and the power and integrity of the Union fully asserted and recognized, then, and not before, we are willing to have considered any grievances under the Constitution which loyal citizens, South or North, may present, and if justly alleged, to see them redressed in an adequate manner.

Resolved, That we learn with exultation and pride of the gallant conduct of the "Minnesota First" on the glory field of Minnesota; and we have confidence that their future as their past career will do honor to Minnesota and confer fresh glory upon themselves.

Resolved, That the present State Government has been marked by a careful, wise and economical administration of the affairs of Minnesota, and its members eminently deserve from all parties the high need of praise: "Well done,—good,—and faithful."

Republican State Convention.

This body met at St. Paul and finished its business on Wednesday of last week. Nearly every county in the State was represented. The resolutions adopted by the Convention cannot fail of giving satisfaction to loyal men throughout the State. As far as we are concerned, we give them our hearty approval, and shall do our utmost to have them endorsed in this part of the State, at the election next month.

In regard to the ticket nominated, we are of the opinion that no better men could have been selected than those chosen by the Convention. They have all been tried, and no one can say they have ever been found wanting in the discharge of their respective duties. It is well known that when the present administration came into power the financial condition of our State was in a woeful situation. Her treasury was empty, her credit gone, and her people suffering under excessive taxation. Now, however, we have the satisfaction of saying that the State in all respects is in a flourishing condition. To give our readers an idea of the great change brought about in the financial affairs of our State since the advent of the present efficient State officers, we quote from a speech delivered by Gov. Alexander Ramsey to the Republican Convention, in accepting the nomination for Governor:

"Since January, 1860, much has been effected in our material improvement.—

A floating debt of nearly one hundred thousand dollars has been nearly extinguished. The interest upon the loan of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been promptly paid and the credit of the State preserved.

The ordinary expenses of the government have been reduced from two hundred to less than one hundred thousand dollars.

The single item of the public printing is reduced from the average of fifty thousand to that of twelve thousand dollars per annum.

And in spite of all this the State tax has been reduced from five to four mills, while in the creation of the land, the school and the statistical board the usefulness and the efficiency of the government have been advanced.

I do not mention this in a vain and boastful spirit, but from a desire to give to the financial credit of the State the advantage of these reforms."

Thus our readers will observe that by having an honest, efficient and economical set of officers during the last two years, the State has saved thousands of dollars, and preserved her credit abroad. The same gentlemen are again before the people, and ask a re-election to the responsible positions they have filled so well. As no one doubts for a moment their loyalty or their qualifications for the respective offices to which they have been nominated, and as they go before the people upon the issue "that this government shall be sustained and the Union shall be preserved," we think it fair to presume that the verdict of the people in October next will be, "well done, good and faithful servants."

The Union Convention.

The Union Convention which met in St. Paul on Thursday last was rather thinly attended, delegates from only fifteen counties in the State being present. Major Wm. H. Dike, of Faribault county, was nominated for Governor, C. C. Andrews, of Stearns county, for Lieutenant Governor, E. B. Ames of Hennepin county, for Secretary of State, Ferdinand Willis, of Ramsey county, for State Treasurer, and S. P. Jones, of Steele county, Attorney General. The resolutions adopted by the Convention can be found in another column, and speak for themselves.

An effort was made, by some members of the Convention, to have Alexander Ramsey nominated for Governor, but it was no go, there being, it is alleged, too many wire working Democrats in the Convention to effect the object.

In our opinion this No-Party movement is about gone up. We do not believe it will carry a single county in the State. The nominees of the Convention we have no doubt are all good men, but they are in bad company when they associate with such men as Rice and Goodrich, the originators of this scheme to save the Union. Depend upon it, both of these gentlemen had some ulterior objects in view when they started this movement, which we are confident will be made known in due time, to the mortification of all Republicans who have joined the movement.

Land Office Removal.

The Land Office of this district, at present located at Sunrise City, will be closed on the 23d inst., and re-opened for business in this place on the first of October.

A GENTLE REMINDER.—Now that the harvest is over, we would call upon our subscribers, and all others indebted to us, to pay up. Do not forget that we take almost anything raised by farmers, and remember also that the present is just the best time to settle. We have upon our subscription books the names of many well-to-do farmers who have been taking our paper since it was started, but who have never paid us a single cent.—They all promise to pay, but, after living a year and a half upon promises, we have come to the conclusion that, unless a man had something more substantial to live upon, he would soon starve.—We want everybody to understand that we do not publish a paper for the fun of the thing, but to earn a livelihood, and we have made up our mind that we cannot afford to furnish people with news without some remuneration. Let all, therefore, who are indebted to us, consider this a personal call to pay up, and "come right up to the captain's office and settle."

We regret to learn that the cranberry crop will not prove so large as anticipated. Five or six teams returned from the marshes the latter part of last week, and report the crop almost entirely ruined. They say the berries were plenty, and looked large and plump, but upon breaking them open they were found to be wormy. In some places, also, they have been destroyed by frost, and the prospects now are that there will not be half a crop.

We observe that our friend Yeo, of St. Croix Falls, is erecting a dwelling house near the grist mill.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—The September number of this agricultural journal has been received and is filled with interesting and instructive reading.—Though published in New York, every number of this journal contains useful articles for all parts of the country. It is furnished at the extremely low price of one dollar per annum to single subscribers, or at eighty cents to clubs of ten or over, and should be in the household of every farmer—in fact, no family should be without it. Mr. Judd, the proprietor, offers a copy of the September number, free, post paid, to every family sending for it. It certainly will pay to send for it. Address Orange Judd, Park Row, New York.

THE CROPS.—This season has been one of the best for harvesting that we have known for many years. The farmers in this and the adjoining county of Polk have secured their wheat and oat crop, and are now engaged in threshing. Corn is now beyond all danger, and the yield will be very large. Potatoes never turned out better, and the same can be said of the entire vegetable crop. Notwithstanding the war and hard times we shall have plenty of everything to eat and to spare. For which we all, of course, feel duly grateful.

THE U. S. ALLEN is again in the St. Croix trade, and will hereafter make daily trips to this place, arriving at 6 and departing at 7 o'clock p. m. She has been thoroughly repaired, and is looking better than we have ever seen her before.

It is reported in military circles that at the present rate of increase in the army by volunteering, we cannot fill the ranks full enough for the purposes of the war, and it is feared that drafting will have to be resorted to at last. Others, however, hold that a few victories such as we ought to expect in the chances of war very shortly, will soon swell our ranks sufficiently. Should drafting be determined upon, those sections of the North which have done least in recruiting for the volunteer regiments will be first called upon.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners.

TAYLOR FALLS, Sept. 3, 1861.

The annual meeting of the County Commissioners convened to-day.

Present.—Cons. Smith, Ellison and Wallmark.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Com. Ellison, voted that the wild lands in the town of Rush-asset for 1861, be raised to \$2 per acre.

On motion of Com. Ellison, the lots assessed for 1861, in block 15 to 28 inclusive, in the town of Washington, were raised to \$4 per lot.

On motion Com. Ellison, the county tax of 1860 on lots 1, 2 and 3, block 41, in the town of Taylor Falls, amounting to \$5.40, was refunded to W. H. C. Polson, and the taxes of 1861 abated, the premises being used for school purposes.

On motion of Com. Ellison, the Auditor's salary was fixed at \$600.

On motion of Otto Wallmark, the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present.—Cons. Smith, Ellison and Wallmark.

The board was called to order by the chairman.

The funds in the County Treasury were counted and a report made and filed with the County Auditor.

The vouchers of the Treasurer and Auditor were examined by the board.

On motion of Com. Ellison, 3 mills on the dollar's valuation of the assessment of 1861 were levied to defray the expenses of the county for the current year.

On motion of Com. Ellison, the board adjourned until 1 o'clock, p. m.

1 O'clock, P. M.

The board met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the chairman.

Present.—Cons. Smith, Ellison and Wallmark.

On motion of Com. Ellison, the rent of the rooms for county purposes was fixed at \$70 per year.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the chairman of the board of County Commissioners of Chicago county (S. I. Smith) is hereby appointed a committee to employ counsel to act as attorney for said county, at the ensuing term of the District Court to be held in October; also to examine and check cancelled orders in the hands of the Auditor.

On motion of Otto Wallmark, the following bills were allowed:

To J. D. Ballard, for posting notices of delinquent tax sale, and mileage, as per bill, \$10.00.

To Oscar Roos, for wood, paper, &c., for use of county, \$17.50.

To F. H. Pratt, for publishing delinquent tax list, &c., \$683.40.

To George W. Tuller, for rent of offices, \$24.00.

To L. O. Louder, for Justice's fees in case of Murphy, \$27.34.

To Wm. Comer, for books, blanks, Land Office abstract, &c., \$104.82.

To County Auditor, for eighth months' salary, \$400.

To Smith Ellison, as Commissioner and mileage, \$5.64.

To Otto Wallmark, as Commissioner and mileage, \$4.80.

To S. I. Smith, as Commissioner, \$3.75.

On motion of Com. Ellison, the board adjourned sine die.

WM. COMER, Clerk.

Items of News.

The rebels have now a flag floating on Munson's Hill, only six miles from Washington, and plainly visible from the National Capital.

The ship commanded by Commodore Stringham, on the recent naval expedition to the North Carolina coast, was formerly under the command of the traitor Barron.

The attack on the fortifications of Hatteras was most timely. The Confederates recognized the importance of the place as a strategic point, and were about to fortify it with a large number of heavy cannon, suitable for firing at vessels at a very long range. They were also about to remove Hatteras light-house in order to lure them within the reach of their privateers.

George Schneider, Esq., principal editor and proprietor of the Chicago States Zeitung, has been appointed Consul of the United States at Elsinore, Denmark, and will take his departure for that post at an early day.

The committee appointed to investigate all contracts made by the Administration during the prosecution of the war, is now in session at St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. Secretaries Cameron and Welles have invited any of the members of the committee to Washington for the purpose of examining into the details of the official business, or they will send any papers and documents the committee may desire.

General Sherman has been assigned to the department of Kentucky under General Anderson. General Fitz John Porter has been assigned to the brigade lately commanded by General Sherman.

Mr. Broughton, the editor of the Norfolk Herald, is dead. He is said to have been the oldest member of the editorial profession in the United States.

The brilliant affair at Cape Hatteras is spoken of as the forerunner of good things, and that we need not be surprised some fine morning to hear that Pensacola has been retaken by the United States forces.

The late postmaster at New Orleans, J. L. Riddell, has set an example of honesty and loyalty rarely found among the officers of the government in the rebel States. He has paid promptly every draft drawn upon him by the Post Office Department, even those drawn subsequently to the secession of Louisiana, and as late as August 15th he forwarded through Adams' express his accounts, all perfectly squared up.

The Louisville Journal says: A Mr. Edmondson, of Springfield, Missouri, had his horse taken from him by the secessionists, and its value nominally handed to him in Confederate scrip.—Upon his application to Gen. Price, the horse was returned, and he handed back the scrip. "Never mind," said the officer, "it isn't worth a d—n, anyhow."

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union men of Osage county, Missouri, was held at Linn, the county seat, on Monday, the 20th ultimo, at which resolutions indorsing the action of the State Convention at its last session were adopted, and Hon. John B. Henderson recommended as the Union candidate for Governor, at the State election in November.

Three German officers from General Blenker's staff, have been appointed aids to McClellan; who is reported to have said of foreign born citizens, if they are fitted for the duties and dangers, they are equally with the natives entitled to the rights and honors of war.

Ex-President Pierce has gone South—probably for the purpose of carrying information, if not "aid and comfort" to the enemy. He should be arrested on suspicion, on his return to the North.

The last steamer which sailed from New York for Havana went well armed against privateers with five cannon, three of them rifled. Twenty marines on board also.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

Washington, Sept. 5.

[Herald's correspondence.] The capture of Fort Hatteras and its dependencies has spread alarm throughout the Carolinians. The regiments from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama hurrying to the Potomac have been stopped on the way and sent to Newbern under the impression that an immediate attack is contemplated upon the headquarters of the rebel pirates.

[Tribune's correspondence.] Mr. Barch, the British consul at Charleston, writes to his friend in this city, that the effect of the blockade is felt with increased severity. Every week the southern people were bitterly lamenting their destitute condition.

[Times' correspondence.] Mr. Gallagher, paymaster of the Navy, and who has been for some time stationed at the Navy Yard, was arrested this morning by order of government, and is now in custody at Philadelphia. He is from Richmond, Va., and it is believed his offence is disloyalty to the government.

Captain A. Beckwith, Commissary of Subsistence, has advertised for sealed proposals to be made from new wheat, also for forty thousand bushels of potatoes, of the first quality. The Government reserving the right in each case to pay for the same in Treasury Notes.

Maj. B. B. French has been appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings in place of Wood, resigned.

Gentlemen who returned here at a quarter past one to-day, from Georgetown Heights, reported heavy and continued firing between 11 and 12 o'clock. They counted during that time over 100 reports. Some of these reports appeared to be in the vicinity of Munson's Hill, and others near the Chain Bridge. Previous to the firing a balloon was visible for an hour over Fort Corcoran, and on its being lowered a bright calcium light was exhibited from a high point, the colors red, white and blue being distinctly visible at a distance of a little less than seven miles. Immediately upon the light being extinguished the firing commenced. The cause of the firing has not yet been ascertained.

[Special to the Commercial.] The Treasury Department has advised to the effect that subscriptions of over \$3,000, 000 have already been made to the national loan. The State Department has notified the War Department that it must refrain from granting passes to women and children who desire to enter the Southern States. The travel by way of Louisville is completely blocked by the order of the government. Urgent applications for passes South were refused to-day in consequence of the order from the government.

The latest news from Southern Maryland is to the effect that the Union men are organizing strongly for the October election.

A special dispatch to the Post, says that advice has been received from Virginia, which leaves no doubt here, that the rebel leaders, both civil and military, have agreed to attempt an advance upon Washington and Baltimore, within a few days. The Government is fully prepared for any emergency. The enemy's troops at Munson's Hill are pushing in front of their works this forenoon.

Montgomery, Co., Md., Sept. 5.

At the latest advices from Leesburg, there were supposed to be about 7,000 rebel troops there. The rebels are engaged in throwing up entrenchments at the junction of the Little Falls road with the Alexandria and Leesburg turnpike, and that nearly all the negroes in the northern part of Fairfax county are employed in the work. Above Leesburg there are no large bodies of rebels, but their pickets line the river and guard the fords and ferries.

An eye witness says the affair at Coonrod's Ferry a week ago was as follows: A party of Union scouts crossed the river and took several prisoners, arms and four horses. Reaching the river on their return they were attacked, and were compelled to let the prisoners go. The next day a battery appeared opposite our entrenchments and commenced shelling us. We having no artillery there at the time, our men responded with rifles and muskets. On the arrival of our battery on the ground the rebels soon beat a retreat. Three days subsequent to the above, a large camp of secessionists was discovered to be in range of our rifled batteries, at Leesburg. An active bombardment soon caused the rebels to leave their quarters and go a mile further from the river. Our artillerists say they threw shell from their rifled guns over and beyond the town of Leesburg.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.

The Inquirer has a special dispatch from Washington which says that reliable information has been received by the government of the death of Jeff. Davis. His death is said to have taken place on Tuesday.

Hudson Mo., Sept. 5.

Abe Hager, baggage master on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, furnishes to the St. Louis Democrat, the following account of a diabolical outrage on that road day before yesterday. The passenger express train bound west September 3d, was thrown headlong in to Platte River the timber of the east end of the bridge of that stream having been burned nearly through. The entire train went down, the engine turning over and the baggage, freight, mail, and two passenger coaches on the top. The passenger coaches were completely smashed, and I was the only one of the train that escaped unhurt. After getting out of the baggage car I commenced taking passengers that were not killed from the wreck. Conductor S. E. Cutter died in a few minutes. Frank Clark, the engineer, had one leg completely twisted and jammed in strings. He also died in a few minutes. Martin Field,

mail agent, Chas. Moore, Firman, and J. Fox, brakemen, were killed. Among the wounded were Mr. Medill, son of Dr. Medill, of Ohio, and his wife, both badly injured. I could not learn the names of all the passengers. I went to St. Joseph and got an engine, physicians, and other necessities for the wounded, and reached the wreck at three a. m. The greatest excitement prevails in St. Joseph in regard to these inhuman outrages.

The following is an additional account of the terrible disaster on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, which is furnished to the St. Louis Republican: The catastrophe occurred at Little Platte river, on a bridge nine miles east of St. Joseph. The bridge was a substantial work, of one hundred and sixty feet span, and about thirty-five feet above the river. The timbers of the bridge had been burned underneath the track until they would sustain but a little more than their own weight, and the fire was then extinguished, leaving the bridge a mere shell.

The train bringing from 90 to 100 passengers, including women and children, reached the river at 11 at night, and the bridge looking secure it passed on. But no sooner had the locomotive measured its length than the structure gave way, precipitating the entire train into the abyss below. All the seats in the passenger coaches were torn loose and shoved in front, carrying men, women and children in a promiscuous heap down the declivity and burying them among the crushed timbers or throwing them out of the cars through the broken sides; jagged pieces of floating iron, some, and some were mangled by machinery through the timbers; several were caught between planks pressing together like a vice; others were struck by parts of the roof as it came down with mighty force; still others were cut with pieces of glass, while wounds and blood and agony prevailed amidst the frightful scene—shrieks of pain were mingled with cries of terror.

In this fearful manner the two last cars of the train went down, pitching the passengers into the wreck or throwing them into the water which at this place is about a foot and a half in depth. Only three persons—Mr. Parker, Superintendent of the U. S. Express Company, Mr. Maro, Mail Agent, and Mr. Hager—were able to afford assistance to the suffering. The remainder—those who were not killed outright—being so disabled as to be helpless—after doing all that it was possible for those requiring immediate attendance—Mr. Hager, at midnight, left the wreck to go to St. Joseph for medical and other assistance. He walked five miles of the way when he found a hand car upon which he proceeded, a remainder of his journey.

Two hundred yards west of the bridge he discovered a heavy oak rail road tie, strongly strapped across the track, and two miles further on he found the trestle work over a small stream on fire, which however, had not as yet been so badly burned that trains could not pass over it or could not be easily extinguished. Arriving at St. Joseph, the alarm was soon spread through the city, and although it was one o'clock at night, 75 men, including all the physicians in the neighborhood, quickly volunteered their services, and at half-past three o'clock a train fully supplied with medical stores and other necessities was on the scene of the disaster. The wounded had all crawled from the wreck, and were lying on the banks and upon a sandbar in the river. Seventeen dead bodies were recovered, and it is believed that this number embraces all who were killed up to that time. Two were so badly wounded that it was not expected they would survive till morning, while many others were dangerously wounded, and would have to be well taken care of to recover.

Many who will escape with their lives will be severely wounded and crippled. Mr. Hager, our informant, did not remain to finish the embarkation of the wounded for St. Joseph, but was despatched to Brookfield, which is east of the bridge, for another train to go to the wreck. When he left the names of the wounded were being taken down, and such of the dead as had articles by which they could be identified. Fifteen miles east of the Platte river Mr. Hager found another bridge over Smith's branch, almost entirely burned, having been fired after the train passed west, thus preventing assistance being sent from the east.

Lieut. Shaw, of the 1st Kansas regiment is among the killed.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 5.

The Monticello and Harriet Lane arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning. They report the most gratifying intelligence. The Confederates have abandoned their strongly fortified fort at Ocracoke Inlet. Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the government by coming to Fort Hatteras to take the oath of allegiance. Col. Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between 200 and 300 in a single day. The steamer Pawnee still lies in the inlet and the Susquehanna outside. The Susquehanna was fired after the train passed west, thus preventing assistance being sent from the east.

New York, Sept. 6.

Flora Temple was seized to-day on the race course, by the United States Marshall, as the property of a Baltimore secessionist. She had just been beaten in three straight heats by Ethan Allen.

A secession flag was found yesterday, stowed away on board the United States transport Marion. The Marion was under charter by the Government, and had just been seized as property, in part, of secessionists.

Boston, Sept. 6.

Gen. Butler paid a brief visit to the State House to-day. He will probably address the Union meeting, shortly to be held at Faneuil Hall.

Washington, Sept. 6.

A dispatch received from the Chain Bridge says Capt Strong of the Wisconsin Second Regiment had a narrow escape this morning. He was suddenly surrounded and taken prisoner by six secessionists, composed of four infantry and two cavalry. After taking him a short distance to the rear, they demanded his pistols. Thinking this the only chance of escape, he drew a revolver, fired and shot two of his captors, then putting spurs to his horse started for camp on a full run. The remainder of the party fired upon him, one ball passing through his canteen, another through his coat, grazing the skin, and a third through his left cheek, passing out of his mouth. Nevertheless he made his escape and is in camp this afternoon, ready again to enter upon his duty. Capt. Strong fought bravely at the battle of Bull Run.

Washington, Sept. 6.

To-day J. H. Gordon, the rebel leader of the lower house of the Maryland Legislature, who was arrested some days since at the Relay House, was released from custody. He took an oath of allegiance to the government, to support the constitution of the United States in good faith, not to take up arms against the United States, or to give by letter or otherwise any aid or information to its enemies.

The accounts of Robert J. Scott, consul to Rio Janeiro, are now before the Fifth Auditor for examination. His successor, Mr. Parsons, writes that he found the consulate swept of everything of value. Scott even took \$800 of the fund for the relief of seamen.

Brigadier Gen. Buell, of California has arrived, and will soon be assigned a command.

[Tribune's Correspondence.] Baron Von Vegesack, a Swedish officer who distinguished himself in the war of Schleswig Holstein has offered his sword to the Government. He brings letters from the King of Sweden, recommending him to its favorable consideration.

Washington, Sept. 6.

Enquiries at the Government depots by the reporter of the Associated Press has elicited only the fact that the Government is not in possession of any reliable information of the death of Jeff. Davis. It is thought that if such was the fact, certain information would have reached this city, via Louisville. At the present writing no credence is placed in the rumors.

Purss Gallagher, of the Washington Navy Yard is a defaulter for \$200,000. It is said that he lost the largest part in lotteries.

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 6.

The following additional names of the killed and wounded at Little Platte bridge are taken from the St. Joseph Journal of the 4th: Dr. Horton, Atchison; P. M. Borland, Kansas City; C. Fording, West Liberty, Iowa; Mr. Lockwood, St. Joseph; Captain Davis, 2d Kansas regiment; J. W. Parker, T. C. Edwards, Mr. Deuten, all of St. Joseph; and Carpenter, U. S. A., slightly wounded. A man and woman known to be killed, are yet in the ruins, and four dead who belong to Iowa and Kansas, are not yet identified. There are not less than sixty wounded, with broken limbs, bruised and crushed bodies, all of whom are being cared for.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 6.

The steam frigate Roanoke, Commodore Loring, has returned from the blockade of Charleston, having been relieved by the Walash. The Roanoke brings no intelligence whatever. The Quaker City is coaling for a cruise.

Washington, Sept. 7.

The proprietor of a faro bank was arrested yesterday. It being reported that a paymaster in the Navy who is detained here in custody has been patronizing his establishment by large adventures. The various other gambling houses principally on Pennsylvania Avenue, were closed at an early hour last night; probably from fear that their business would be interrupted or suspended

Kentucky—The Plan of the Secessionists.

We have no doubt that the plan of the secession party of the State is, as stated by our Frankfort correspondent yesterday, to gather a large force at Frankfort as soon as possible, take the State Arsenal with all the cannon, arms and ammunition, tear up the railroad, cut the telegraph wires, and force the Legislature to obey their will.

This is the sort of work that was done at Richmond in Virginia. The State Convention assembled there to deliberate and decide in regard to the passage of an ordinance of secession. The secession leaders feared that matters would not go to suit them. Suddenly the capital, in which the convention was in session, was surrounded by a mob of ten thousand men, headed by desperate leaders. The mob boisterously demanded the passage of a secession ordinance.

At first no response came from within the capital, but the mob headed by the mobster became every moment more and more furious, and went on to proceed to actual physical violence if Governor Wise and other leaders of the convention had not made their appearance upon the portico and given their solemn pledge that the convention would pass a secession ordinance within forty-eight hours. The mob adjourned, but with a misunderstanding determination of re-assembling at the end of the forty-eight hours if the pledge should not be kept. The pledge was kept.

We may have a chance to see whether the program, so summarily executed in Richmond, can be executed in like manner at Frankfort. Things will look very bad there first.—Louisville Journal, 30th.

Union Platform.

Resolved, That in the present condition of our national affairs, it is the duty of all patriots of whatever political faith, to rally to the support of the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war until treason is driven from the land, our motto being "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws," and we therefore ask all loyal citizens of Minnesota to lay aside and forget for the present all former party differences, divisions, attachments and prejudices, and come up with us to the support of the Government and Administration upon the following basis and platform:

1st. We are for maintaining the government of the Union and the Constitution so long as there is a loyal citizen North or South to battle with rebellion, or a dollar to furnish the sinews of war.

2d. We are opposed to the war, and would therefore crush by the whole power of the nation its authors, who commenced it by robbery and treason, and by cannonading Fort Sumter.

3d. We are in favor of peace, and therefore seek it in the only direction which will give honorable and enduring peace—by putting down armed rebellion so that the Union loving citizens of the South can support the Constitution and the Union of their fathers, without a revolver to their ears or a bowie knife to their throats to drive them into rebellion.

4th. We are opposed to taxation, and would therefore make the war as short as possible, by exerting the whole force of the nation's energies, so as at the earliest moment to quell rebellion, effectually, and perpetual war and taxation hereafter.

5th. We are opposed to all palliations and propositions of peace or compromise until rebellion is silenced, and its flag, steeped in theft, treason, piracy, arson, rebellion and murder, is torn down and destroyed, until the stars and stripes float over every States capital and fortress in the Union.

6th. When the roar of rebel artillery is silenced, and the supremacy of the Constitution is acknowledged, we are, as we have been, for granting with sedulous care every right which it guarantees in every section of the Union, and for strengthening the ties of brotherhood sundered by a set of graceless political robbers, acting against the wishes and the will of the masses of the Southern people.

Resolved, That we honor the brave soldiers of the Minnesota First, many of whom have testified their devotion to these principles by their lives, for their heroic conduct at Manassas; and that we who are left behind, fathers and brothers, will sustain and support them by all the means in our power until they shall return honored to their homes, or seal by their death their devotion to Constitutional liberty and the Union.

The Cincinnati Enquirer announces a sale of tobacco in that city recently at \$19.50 per hundred, and says it is the highest price obtained in that or any other Western tobacco market for many years.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ss. COUNTY OF CHISAGO. DISTRICT COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Catherine Wells,) against George A. Wells. To George A. Wells, Defendant above named, I, the name of the State of Minnesota, you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court within and for the county of Chisago on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office in the town of Taylor Falls, Chisago county, Minnesota, within six weeks from the date of this summons exclusive of the day of such publication, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

STANNARD & SETZER, Plaintiff's Attorney. Dated at Taylor Falls, Sept. 12, 1861. 207

Chisago Seminary.

THE next Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 21, and continue twelve weeks. The Terms of tuition for the Seminary will be as follows: Common English branches.....\$4.00 Higher.....\$6.00 Languages.....\$8.00 Primary Department.....\$2.00 Extra charges for Ornamental branches and music.

E. E. EDWARDS, Principal.

Cheaper Than the Cheapest.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he has opened a

SADDLE & HARNESS SHOP

in Stillwater, at the old stand formerly occupied by Captain White, where he will manufacture Collars, Bridles, Saddles, AND HARNESSES, of every description, as low as can be had in the State. All kinds of work constantly on hand. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Repairing done on short notice and on reasonable terms.

W. W. SHAFER, Stillwater, September 3, 1861. 281y

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-three cents, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1856, executed and delivered by William M. Hayward and Helen M. wife of said William, of Ramsey county, Minnesota, to Julius Norton, of Hennepin county, Minnesota, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Chisago county, to wit:

Block 40, (40) forty, (41) forty-five, (42) forty-six, (43) forty-seven, (44) forty-eight, (45) forty-nine, (46) fifty, (47) fifty-one, (48) fifty-two, (49) fifty-three, (50) fifty-four, (51) fifty-five, (52) fifty-six, (53) fifty-seven, (54) fifty-eight, (55) fifty-nine, (56) sixty, (57) sixty-one, (58) sixty-two, (59) sixty-three, (60) sixty-four, (61) sixty-five, (62) sixty-six, (63) sixty-seven, (64) sixty-eight, (65) sixty-nine, (66) seventy, (67) seventy-one, (68) seventy-two, (69) seventy-three, (70) seventy-four, (71) seventy-five, (72) seventy-six, (73) seventy-seven, (74) seventy-eight, (75) seventy-nine, (76) eighty, (77) eighty-one, (78) eighty-two, (79) eighty-three, (80) eighty-four, (81) eighty-five, (82) eighty-six, (83) eighty-seven, (84) eighty-eight, (85) eighty-nine, (86) ninety, (87) ninety-one, (88) ninety-two, (89) ninety-three, (90) ninety-four, (91) ninety-five, (92) ninety-six, (93) ninety-seven, (94) ninety-eight, (95) ninety-nine, (96) one hundred, (97) one 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TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, written in a proper spirit, shall receive the attention.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in the east. We will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

Books & stationery are our authorized agents in Chicago—105 Randolph street.

J. W. COB & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

Union Republican Ticket.

For Governor,
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, of Ramsey.
For Lieutenant Governor,
IGNATIUS DONNELLY, of Dakota.
For Secretary of State,
JAMES H. BAKER, of Blue Earth.
For State Treasurer,
CHAS. SCHEFFER, of Washington.
For Attorney General,
GORDON E. COLE, of Rice.

PLATFORM

Adopted by the Union Republican State Convention, Sept. 4, 1861.

WHEREAS, At the present hour, our national existence and that of civil and political liberty are alike imperiled—Therefore,

Resolved, That in presenting the candidates this day nominated, we go to the people upon the issue, viz: That this government shall be sustained and the Union shall be preserved; and that, for the attainment of these ends, we pledge our unflinching support to the National Administration in its efforts to suppress this iniquitous rebellion by an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the present war.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all who regard the preservation of this Union as the great object of present desire, to unite with us in a common effort to save the best government known among men.

Resolved, That we concur in and endorse the following sentiments recently promulgated by that distinguished Democrat, Major General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, who would concede that which is used to oppose our views, and take all property, (so called) which constitutes the wealth of the rebellious States, and furnishes the means by which the war is prosecuted, besides being the cause of the war; and if in so doing, it should be objected that human beings were brought to the free enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, such objection might not require much consideration.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any and all compromise with traitors; but whenever they are once put down and the power and integrity of the Union fully asserted and recognized, then, and not before, we are willing to have considered any grievances under the Constitution which loyal citizens, South or North, may present, and if justly alleged, to see them redressed in an adequate manner.

Resolved, That we learn with exultation and pride of the gallant conduct of the "Minnesota First" on the gory field of Manassas; and we have confidence that their future as their past career will do honor to Minnesota and confer fresh glory upon themselves.

Resolved, That the present State Government has been marked by a careful, wise and economical administration of the affairs of Minnesota, and its members eminently deserve from all parties the high commendation of: "Well done,—good,—and faithful."

Republican District Convention.

A Republican District Convention for the Representative District composed of Washington, Chicago, Pine and Ramsey, will be held at TAYLOR FALLS, on Saturday, Sept. 29th, 1861, at one o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of choosing delegates to a County Convention to be held at TAYLOR FALLS, on Friday, September 27th, 1861, at two o'clock, p. m., to select candidates for County Auditor, County Treasurer, Sheriff, Clerk of the District Court, Register of Deeds, Coroner, and such other officers as may be chosen at the ensuing election; also to collect five delegates to attend the District Convention to be held at Marine on the 29th inst.

The several towns will be entitled to send delegates as follows:

Taylor Falls, 5; Chicago Lake, 5; Franklin, 2; Wyoming, 2; Sunrise, 2; Rushville, 2; Ansonia, 1; For order the Republican County Committee.

F. H. PRATT, Chairman.

The Maine Election.

The old Pine Tree State has gone Republican by a large majority. There were, as in Minnesota, three tickets in the field, a Republican, Union, and Democratic. Washburne, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected by over sixty thousand majority. Good for Maine. In the words of an exchange, she "has set the nail that shall bedevil in the coffin of Northern Toryism."

The District and County Conventions.

We publish calls this week for the Republican District and County Conventions. The District Convention is to be held at Marine on Saturday, the 28th inst., for the purpose of nominating three candidates for Representatives. Chicago County is entitled to five delegates and one Representative.

At the present writing we are not aware of any aspirants for Representative, although the names of several gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the position, among the most prominent of which is that of Dr. E. D. Whiting, our present popular and efficient member of the House. We do not know that the Dr. would accept the nomination if tendered him, but that it is the wish of a large number of the Republicans of the county that he be returned to the Legislature, we are quite positive. While we would willingly support any other good Republican for the position, our choice is Dr. Whiting, and we believe it is the intention of his friends to urge his nomination.

The County Convention which is to be held at this place on the 27th, we trust will be fully attended. There are quite a number of important county officers to be chosen this fall, and the most competent men in the county should be selected to fill them.

We believe there are, as yet, but few candidates in the field. For County Auditor, we hear the names of Otto Wallmark, of Chicago Lake, and W. H. Bennett, of Franconia, mentioned. This is probably the most important office in the county, and the greatest care should be taken in selecting a candidate for it. Either of the above gentlemen is capable, we think, of discharging the duties of the office.

For County Treasurer, we have heard the name of but one gentleman suggested, that of Wm. Comer, Esq., the present incumbent. It is not necessary for us to say, what every one in the county knows, that it would be the best nomination that could be made. For the past two years, while Mr. Comer has had charge of the office, we do not believe a single complaint has been made of the manner in which he has conducted its affairs, and people, in all portions of the county, with whom we have conversed, are unanimously of the opinion that he should be re-elected.

For Register of Deeds, we believe no one is spoken of but Oscar Roos, our present accommodating and capable Register. He has proved himself competent and will undoubtedly be re-nominated.

For Clerk of the District Court, Sheriff, and County Commissioners, we do not know that there are any candidates. We presume, however, that there will be no difficulty in getting good men to fill these positions.

The Democratic State Convention.

This body met in St. Paul on Thursday last, and we infer from a report of the proceedings in the papers of that city, was quite largely attended. A straight-out, true-blue Democratic ticket was nominated, consisting of the following named gentlemen:

For Governor, E. O. Hamlin, of Benton county; for Lieutenant Governor, Thomas Corwin, of Nicollet; for Secretary of State, Daniel Buck, of Blue Earth; for State Treasurer, C. P. Fischer, of Wabashaw; for Attorney General, Wheeler A. Peckham, of Ramsey.

The platform adopted by the Convention, and on which the above named gentlemen go before the people of loyal Minnesota, will be found in another column. It is a hydra-headed monster, conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity—a regular "secesh" institution—and the people, when the proper time arrives, will consign to everlasting oblivion the originators of the treasonable production and all others who endorse it.

The Democratic party, by the action of its Convention, is placed in hostility to the war and disloyalty to the Government. Will the masses of that once patriotic party endorse its action? We do not believe they will, but on the other hand will denounce this attempt on the part of unscrupulous and wily political leaders to place them in hostility to the best Government ever created by man. We predict that after the next election there will hardly be a "grease spot" left of the Democratic party.

GEN. CASS ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

GEN. CASS. In a recent conversation with President Fairchild, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, said that though he had always been heretofore opposed to abolition, this was now the only way to successfully and permanently end the contest. Without abolition, if we have peace to-day, we should have war to-morrow. This is saying considerable for one who has always been so conservative as the great Michigan statesman.

Gen. Fremont to be Superceded.

New York, Sept. 13.

The Commercial Advertiser has the following paragraph:

We learn that a rumor was prevalent in Washington yesterday, that General Fremont is to be superceded in his command, and that Quartermaster General Meigs is to take his place. We have, also, what we deem good authority for saying, that this rumor, unlike many others, is founded on fact, and that Mr. Blair, at whose earnest solicitations General Fremont was placed where he is, accompanied Gen. Meigs, in order to explain to Gen. Fremont the reasons and necessity of this step. These reasons, we think it will be found, are that General Fremont exceeded his authority by the proclamation he issued, that being the main reason, and that he has in other respects acted in other important matters, not only without consulting the government, but in contravention of its orders and practice.

Like many other sensation items, we believe the above paragraph will prove nothing but a hoax. It may be, in issuing his late proclamation, Gen. Fremont "exceeded his authority," but responded to, as it has been, by the entire loyal North with such a cordial approval, we cannot but believe that the Government will sustain him in the course he has taken. If he is to be superceded, which we very much doubt, it will be for other reasons than those given above.

New York and Illinois.

The papers of these States are contending for the honor of having the most troops in proportion to the respective populations of the States. New York has now in the field 57,000, Illinois 28,000, and at least 1,000 in detached companies. Illinois has twelve infantry and three cavalry regiments ready to march as soon as they receive their equipments. Doubtless Illinois has furnished more troops in proportion to population than any other State.

THE COUNTY SEAT CASE.—A writ of mandamus has recently been issued and served upon Oscar Roos, Register of Deeds, demanding that he show cause why he continues to hold his office at this place. The case will have a hearing at the next term of the District Court, which convenes at this place on the 19th of next month.

The Prescott Transcript office has been purchased by Lute A. Taylor, of the Journal, and the publication of that paper ceases with the number of this week. Charles, we take it, is going to enlist for the war, and we hope he will prove as courageous in fighting the enemies of his country abroad as he has been in fighting them at home.

CRANBERRIES.—But one or two small lots of cranberries have as yet been brought to market. The price now being paid, \$100 per bushel, will hardly repay the expense and trouble of gathering, hence those who have any are holding on to them, in hopes of their commanding higher figures soon. From present appearances, we fear they will be no higher this season.

The Polk County Agricultural Fair is to be held at Farmington on the 24th and 25th of next month. Ample preparations are being made to accommodate all who may desire to attend. By paying an entrance fee of fifty cents, any one will be allowed to compete for premiums. We hope to see some Chicago county productions at the fair.

We received a call on Tuesday last from Judge H. D. Barron, recently of Pepin, Wisconsin, now a resident of St. Croix Falls. The Judge takes the place of R. C. Murphy as President of the St. Croix Manufacturing Company, and will also engage in the practice of the law. See his card elsewhere.

We understand that the "secesh" of San Jose contemplate petitioning Jeff. Davis for the removal of the Land Office back to their town. Jeff. will undoubtedly grant their prayer.

PERIODICALS.—Godey, for October, is already on our table, with its pages stored with excellent reading. Every lady in the land should try and subscribe for this magazine. It not only contains good stories, but useful receipts, splendid colored fashion plates and beautiful engravings. Send for it, and we guarantee you will never regret it.

We have received the back numbers of Arthur to July, and also the October number. The story entitled "Nothing but Money," written by T. S. Arthur, grows very interesting, and will bear reading by any one, even in these exciting times.

Peterson, for next month, is also on hand, not a whit behind its competitors in every thing that goes to make up a valuable magazine. One story which it contains, "The Broken Life," will amply repay the subscription price.

Gen. Fremont has unannounced two slaves, the property of one Sheard, a Missouri rebel.

Dr. DeMontreville, of Stillwater, is in town and will remain a short time, for the purpose of performing any dental operations that may be required. See notice in another column.

We do not receive the St. Croixian until nearly a week after its publication. What's the trouble, neighbors?

Will some of our subscribers bring us a bushel of tomatoes.

Kentucky True to her Allegiance.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Kentucky Legislature by a vote of 76 to 20 in the House. Governor Magoffin vetoed them, but the telegraph tells us that they have passed over his veto. This action is decisive, and henceforth the gallant State keeps step to the music of the Union:

Resolved, That Kentucky's peace and neutrality has been wantonly violated, her soil has been invaded, the rights of her citizens have been grossly infringed by the so-called Southern Confederate forces. This has been done without cause; therefore

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor be requested to call out the military force of the State to expel and drive out the invaders.

Resolved, That the United States be invoked to give aid and assistance, that protection against invasion, which is granted to each one of the States by the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That General Robert Anderson be requested to enter immediately upon the active discharge of his duties in this military district.

Resolved, That we appeal to the people of Kentucky, by the ties of patriotism and honor, by the ties of common interest and common defence, by the remembrance of the past and by the hopes of future national existence, to assist in repelling and driving out the wanton violators of our peace and neutrality, the lawless invaders of our soil.

Fremont's Course Approved at Washington.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 10th has the following, which would seem almost conclusive in regard to Fremont's course being approved at Washington. The Democrat is high in the confidence of Fremont and the Administration, and undoubtedly speaks adversely:

Advices from Washington apprise us that the recent important step of Major General Fremont in establishing Martial Law throughout Missouri and in proclaiming freedom to the slave of rebels, receives the cordial endorsement of President Lincoln and the full approval of his cabinet. It transpires that, in perceiving the exigency of affairs in the State, Fremont at once assumed the responsibility of declaring Martial Law without prior consultation of the authorities at Washington. His policy respecting the slaves of active rebels was similarly adopted. It would seem that the intelligence of these acts took the President and his advisers somewhat by surprise. After full consideration the members of the Cabinet unanimously and enthusiastically expressed themselves as gratified with the decisive action of Fremont.

McClellan's Sabbath Observance Order.

The heartfelt satisfaction with which the country receives this Christian order is well expressed in the following from the Chicago Journal:

A general who, in a time of war and amid warlike occupations, is thus mindful of his duties as a Christian as well as those of a military leader, must be something more and better than ordinary men—combining, as he does, the attributes of the earnest patriot, the true philosopher, and the sincere Christian.

The patriot speaks when he says, "We are fighting in a holy cause," the philosopher speaks when he says, "one day's rest in seven is necessary for men and animals and the Christian speaks when he says, that 'the observance of the holy day of the God of mercies and of battles, is our sacred duty.'"

With a cause so indubitably just as that of our Government, and with leaders so God fearing and religiously minded as is the noble young General of the Potomac, we feel sure that this war cannot fail of resulting in a glorious success to our arms, our country, and our free institutions.

A SEVERE FROST PREVENTS.—We commented on the support of the Democratic Platform the following:

Those who denounce Fremont's proclamation as an invasion of man's rights, may be entirely correct in their views upon the subject, still they may as well bear in mind that the proclamation infers only with the rights of those men who would destroy by force of arms all the rights of United States citizens under the United States Government.

Massachusetts will soon send to the field six more regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and three additional batteries of light artillery. Of infantry, two regiments are being raised by Senator Wilson, who is devoting his whole energies to the work.

Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 12. Ex-Governor Geo. N. Briggs, who was wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun, died this morning.

News Items.

Gen. McClellan is organizing for victory in the pause which has succeeded the Bull Run affair. The choice of the rebel Generals, now hesitating between the necessity to attack and the necessity to retreat, will be hurried by him in the fullness of his time. When he strikes the rebellion, he will, with one blow, put an end forever to the struggle between Freedom and Slavery on this continent.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky, making it felony the waging of war against the United States, enlisting troops for the Confederates, or including any to do so, or parading with any company with intent to join the Confederates for the invasion of any citizen as Confederate soldier; to be punishable by death. The act to go into effect in ten days, and not to be applicable to those who return to their allegiance within sixty days.

Among the prisoners confined at Richmond is Mr. W. C. Templeton, of Louisiana, who was one of the working members of the Douglas National Executive Committee last year. He is the owner of property in Louisiana, and went to reclaim from the rebel army a son, who is not more than 14 years of age, who has been inveigled into the ranks. For this offense he has been seized and imprisoned.

Among the recent arrests in Washington was that of a woman, the wife of the notorious "Polish exile," Major Tuchman. Her husband is fighting in the Confederate ranks, and his wife remained behind to play the spy upon the Government, and has doubtless done better service to the Confederate Government than her worthless husband.

Two more expeditions will soon be put afloat by the government, destined to land upon the coast of the rebel States. Their destination is not known, but it has been hinted that one may land upon the inviting shores of South Carolina; and the other may possibly find a harbor of refuge drawing it towards the harbor of Brunswick, Georgia.

Among the killed by the St. Joseph Railroad bridge disaster, was the famous Barclay Copple, of the John Brown raid memory, together with five or six men with him, all of whom were on their way to join Montgomery's Kansas regiment.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Register says that Governor Clark, in a special message, announced to the Legislature the surrender of Fort Hatteras, and adds: "For the sake of the credit of the State we forbear to describe the effect which the announcement produced on the House."

On the occasion of the review of Pennsylvania troops at Washington, recently General McClellan made the following model speech:

SOLDIERS!—We have had our last retreat. We have seen our last defeat. You stand by me, and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts.

The commander of the Potomac writes from Hatteras Inlet to the Navy Department that ten regiments have withdrawn from Virginia to protect North Carolina, and that prominent secessionists have burned their property and fled from the coast, fearing a sudden descent of the fleet upon the land.

The Secretary of the Treasury has had to greatly increase the clerical staff of his department, in consequence of the extra labor of filling up the Treasury notes, which have so eagerly been sought after by the people of the loyal States.

General Fremont has now under his command between sixty and seventy thousand men, including those at Kansas and at Cairo and vicinity. He should have at least 100,000.

The New York Leader reports the arrest of agents of the rebels in New York and the discovery of a carrier pigeon communication from the suburbs of the city with Richmond. A pigeon was shot by a rifleman and under the bird's wing was an important dispatch on its way South. A shad somewhere on Long Island was used as a starting point for the pigeons.

Dr. Patterson is to be hung in a few days in Massachusetts for the murder of a young girl whom he had ruined. Great efforts are being made to procure a change of sentence, but the government refuses to interfere.

While General Robert Anderson was on the point of leaving Frankfort, Kentucky, a few days since, his baggage was overhauled by one of the deputy Marshals, who was on the lookout for contraband goods. The General was in plain citizen's dress, and submitted politely to the action of the officer.

Mrs. Mary Beers, the oldest inhabitant of New Haven, and the last Revolutionary pensioner in the country, died in that city on Thursday last.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

Washington, Sept. 11.

The following is Gen. Rosecrans's official report of the battle of Western Virginia:

Camp Scott, Sept. 11—P. M.
We yesterday marched seventeen and a half miles, and reached the enemy's entrenched position in front of Confix Ferry, driving his advanced outposts and pickets before us. We found him occupying a strongly entrenched position, covered by a forest too dense to admit of its being seen at a distance of three hundred yards. His force was five regiments, besides the one given in.

At three o'clock we began a strong reconnaissance, which proceeded to such length, that we were about to assault the position on the flank and front, when night coming on and our troops being completely exhausted, I drew them out of the woods, and posted them in the order of battle behind a ridge immediately in front of the enemy's position, where they rested on their arms. Afterwards a runaway contraband came in and reported that the enemy had crossed the Gauley during the night by means of the ferry and a bridge which they had completed.

Col. Ewing was ordered to take possession of the camp, which he did at about seven o'clock, capturing two standards of colors, a few prisoners and a considerable quantity of arms, with quartermaster's stores, and mess and camp equipage. The enemy have destroyed the bridge across the Gauley, which, here, rushed through a deep gorge, and our troops being still much fatigued, and having no material for the immediate replacing of the bridge, it was thought prudent to encamp the troops and occupy the ferry and captured camp, sending a few rifled cannon shots after the enemy, to produce a moral effect.

Our loss will probably amount to twenty killed and one hundred wounded. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but from reports, it must have been considerable.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS.

[Tribune's Washington correspondence.]—The Government this evening received a dispatch from Governor Roberts, of Indiana, saying that the Confederates troops in Kentucky had seized upon the banks in Bowling Green, and appropriated the money. It is reported that Capt. Buchanan, formerly commander of the Washington Navy Yard, but dismissed from the service, has entered the rebel navy.

B. P. Conless, a printer of New York, was this evening ordered sent to Fort Lafayette for printing handbills for the rebels.

The Government has been paying out more than \$2,000,000 per day on account of the war.

The sixth auditor has received answers to circulars sent to prominent Union men in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, from which it appears that a very large number of mail contractors in these States are rebels. No money will be paid those who are disloyal.

Brigade Surgeon Runch, of Chicago, has been ordered on duty at Gen. Knott's staff, and Stuart, of Indiana, to Gen. Andrew Porter's.

[Times' correspondence.] There is considerable feeling here among leading men caused by the action of McClellan in ordering the return of fugitive slaves, or rather their arrest in camps and imprisonment in jail to await the claims of their masters.

[Times' correspondence.] Government is in receipt of valuable information by the last steamer, relating to the present stock of cotton in English warehouses, and the prospect of a supply from other sources than from the rebel States. This information leaves no room to doubt that Manchester mills will be able to run on full time for an entire year even without touching a pound of the new-crop.

Information also received from the Spinners' Association has greatly and agreeably surprised manufacturers and led them to soften down very much in their demand for a speedy termination of the war.

II. H. Sanford, Kentucky, has been appointed Consul to Aix Cayes.

Col. Ward Lamon has raised for his Virginia brigade about two hundred men recruiting having ceased in Northern Virginia in consequence of the retreat of our troops to Maryland. He will proceed at once to Illinois under authority of the War Department to complete the brigade. He is authorized to muster in and draw subsistence for his men as fast as they enlist.

Gen. Lander has been assigned command in the army on the Potomac. He leaves for his command to-morrow.

The National Zeitung, a German paper of New York, has been cut off from mail facilities.

[Herald's correspondence.] W. H. Boyd late clerk in the War Department, had arrived at Richmond, and offered to supply the rebel government with information as to matters at Washington, but was arrested as a spy. He has been suspected of having left his post in the war department to furnish the enemy with information of our movements.

[Special to our.] The mule and horse contracts for the army will be investigated by the Congressional Committee. It is rumored that gross frauds have been discovered.

Mr. Alvord, the Superintendent of the overland mail route is here, and reports that 1,500 regular troops are on the way from Utah to the East.

A telegram to the Post Office Department from St. Louis, says no mails have been yet passed over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and that the prospect of the renewal of the service on the route is bad.

Washington, Sept. 13.

The Post Master General has directed, as an additional protection to the postal revenue, the exclusive issue of the stamped envelope, containing a new im-

provement of the dissolving lines. This envelope cannot be manufactured by ordinary machinery, and is not therefore liable to imitation by the insurgents.

[World's correspondence.] The President and Secretary of State have been in receipt of a number of petitions from New York and Philadelphia, calling for the expulsion of W. H. Russell, the Times' correspondent, on the ground that he is a public enemy who should not be tolerated in this crisis of our affairs.

Quint. Hapner, of an Ohio regiment, Quartermaster of the 38th, and Capt. Lund, of the 1st Kentucky, arrived here to-night from Richmond, where they had been held as prisoners. They made their escape on the 6th of the month.

[Times' correspondence.] We have advices to-night that the rebels were moving a large body of men from Fairfax Court House towards Falls Church.

[Tribune's correspondence.] Secretary Cameron took the responsibility of sending the traitor legislators of Maryland to Fort Lafayette. His action is universally approved.

Prince Siam Siam of Prussia arrived in Washington. He at once tendered his military services to the Government, and they were accepted.

[Herald's correspondence.] This afternoon the enemy in pretty strong force with infantry, artillery and cavalry appeared in front of the Union pickets at the centre and right wing of our forces, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They made their first demonstration on the road leading from Falls Church to Ball's Cross Roads, driving our pickets with heavy bodies of skirmishers and scouts, immediately followed by planting a section of artillery near Mary Hall's house. From this point they directed a sharp fire of grape, canister and shrapnel on the Union pickets at Ball's Cross Roads, directing their fire at every point along the road wherever they thought our pickets were established between Ball's Cross Roads and the Chain Bridge. The Union pickets retired in order.

Intelligence was immediately communicated to General McDowell, at Arlington House. After the demonstration on our pickets near Ball's Cross Roads the rebels paid their respects to several platoons to the right of our works. Near the chain bridge they made a direct onset on Van Dusen's house two miles from the Union camp, where we had a picket stationed. They fired ten or twelve shells no damage. Soon after a body of one hundred cavalry and infantry appeared, when our picket of twenty men retired to a house one eighth of a mile distant, where they were shortly after reinforced with a battery of artillery, a column of infantry, cavalry and artillery, including Capt. Mott's and Capt. Griffin's batteries, which took position at important points, awaiting the appearance of the enemy. Brigadier Gen. Wm. F. Smith commanded the whole force, and will await the demonstrations the enemy may make in the morning or night intervening. By the time our troops got into position, no progress could be made, either to ascertain the strength of the enemy or the intention of this movement. After dark the rebels burned the houses and barns of Mr. Basil Hall, Mrs. Mary Hall, Mr. DeKay, Mr. Sam. Burch, Mr. Tabors, and others.

Private James Lowry, Company A, Kentucky Cavalry, who was on picket duty when the enemy approached, had a horse shot from under him.

[Commercial's dispatch.] Heavy firing was heard at Chain Bridge this morning, supposed to have been artillery practice.

[Post's dispatch.] At 10 o'clock this morning the rebels moved in force to Ball's Cross Roads, burning houses there used by our pickets, who fell back unable to resist overwhelming numbers. Four of our pickets were captured. There were few discharges of musketry on each side and two of the Massachusetts 9th regiment were wounded.

[Special to Post.] The skirmish of pickets which took place yesterday near Ball's cross roads, which was not a serious affair. The accounts of it have been greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Sickles yesterday arrested two rebel officers at a point twenty miles down the Potomac.

The militia of the District of Columbia is preparing for active service. A full regiment is now organized and soon will be sworn in.

The Baltimore South, the rapid secession journal whose office was arrested yesterday, has stopped publication.

The Baltimore Exchange, the leading secession paper in that city, is more violent than ever. Its principal editor was also arrested.

Prominent citizens of Baltimore who are now in this city declare that the effects of the arrest will be very salutary.

The secession fever in Baltimore and Maryland is likely to be checked by such summary proceedings as these, which the Government felt compelled to adopt.

New York, Sept. 13.

The New York Daily News in a card bids farewell to the public for a time.

A British schooner had arrived at Havana from Newburne, North Carolina, with rice and naval stores.

Vessels under the flag of the Confederate States, were admitted into the ports of Cuba to discharge and receive cargoes, under the same privileges as vessels of all civilized nations, without recognition of their nationality. One hundred guns are now being fired in the Park in honor of the late Legislative vote in Kentucky.

New York, Sept. 14.
A grand salute of 97 guns, will be fired at four o'clock this afternoon in the Park, in honor of the 71 members of the House of Representatives and 26 senators of the Legislature of Kentucky, who voted for and passed a joint resolution, requesting the Government to call out the Militia to drive Leonidas Polk and his rebel followers from the State.

Over a quarter of a million of dollars has been subscribed to the popular loan at Buffalo, to day, and subscriptions are coming in rapidly.
The steamship Columbia arrived here this morning, with Havana dates of the 10th.

The British mail steamer Solek, arrived from St. Thomas on the 7th. She had gone into dock for repairs.
Two vessels had arrived at Havana from New Orleans, having run the blockade at that port.

The Government to day approved and confirmed an order of the War Department authorizing Gen. Seng to raise and organize a brigade of four regiments soon. Daniel Uihmann, will command the first regiment. Active measures will at once be taken to bring this body, to be called Eagle Brigade, into the field.

The 58th Rhode Island battery arrived, and left for Washington during the day.

Gen. Butler and staff are at the Metropolitan Hotel.
The steamer Columbia was seized soon after her arrival from Havana. She is almost wholly owned in Charleston.

Seven thousand dollars in gold has also been seized destined south.

Jefferson City, Sept. 13.
The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following intelligence: A messenger from Col. Mulligan at Lexington reports that Gen. Price's advance guard reached Warrensburg, Tuesday, and that Jackson made a speech. Price claims to have sixteen thousand men, and his main body is approaching Lexington.

This messenger brings an official account of a skirmish between the rebels and Gen. Lane's forces, dated Fort Scott, Sept. 4th, which is as follows: He says that immediately after leaving Springfield he dispatched Gen. Rains to clear the counties bordering on Kansas of marauding bands which had been devastating that section of country, that he himself advanced to Rains' assistance, and their combined force encountered at Big Dry Wood Creek the forces under Lane, Montgomery and Jennison, and after a brisk skirmish of an hour and a quarter the Federal troops retreated and were pursued by his forces about three miles. He states his loss at three killed and twenty-seven wounded, and says they buried three of Lane's men.

He concludes by saying the enemy have continued to retreat northward from Fort Scott, which post they have abandoned, and adds: "This relieves me of the necessity of pursuing them into Kansas, the soil of which I am unwilling to invade unless her citizens shall provoke me to do so by committing outrages on the people of the State. In that event I shall cross the border and will waste their farms and utterly destroy the cities and towns of that State."

Fort Monroe, Sept. 13.
The steamer S.R. Spaulding returned from Havana on this morning. The Susepela and Paveas still remained there. The former had sustained but little injury in the collision with the gun boat Flag. The Spaulding brought the remnant of Col. Weber's regiment and nearly 1,000 stand of arms which were captured from the Confederates, and a dozen prisoners, taken from the prizes made at Havana Inlet. Four vessels had run into the Inlet with the English colors flying, under the supposition that place still belonged to the Confederates, the Federal flag having been temporarily hoisted down. Pilots were offered the vessels, and eager for getting in they did not discover their mistake until too late. Two of the vessels, the Susan Jane and Harriet Tyrant were from British provinces, and had valuable cargoes, consisting of molasses, shoes and clothing.

Our troops at the Inlet, had mounted all the guns and fixed those spiked by the enemy before surrendering. No intelligence of importance had been received from the Sound, nor from the main land.

Gen. Reynolds will go to morrow to assume command at Havana Inlet.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.
Capt. Foster, of Col. Marpin's regiment of Franklin county Home Guards, brought in seven prisoners last night, who were direct from Hardee's army. They report that a fight occurred in Hardee's camp, between Missourians and Louisianians in reference to the conduct of the Missourians in the battle of Springfield. The Louisianians charging Missourians with cowardice, and that the Louisianians treat them as cowards in camp. The Louisianians charge that while they were fighting, the Missourians actually stole their horses and fled. Hardee was falling back on Peabodys, and the Missourians dispersing. These men left Hardee's camp with the intention of returning home under Gamblers proclamation and becoming good citizens, but were informed here that the Governor's proclamation was abrogated by the declaration of martial law.

A Nest of Conspirators Broken Up.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.
The Provost Marshal, this morning, before the break of day, arrested Mayor Brown, Rosa Winans, Charles and Fitz Lawrence, Sanborn, S. Wallace, and F. P. Scott, members of the Maryland Legislature, and E. K. Howard, editor of the Exchange, and delivered them at Fort Mifflin.

All the arrests have been made pursuant to orders direct from the War Department. Of course no official announcement of the arrests has yet been made, but it is believed that all the names given are correct. The arrest of Henry May, M. C., is just reported, also Henry M. Moffat and W. G. Hardeston, member of the State Legislature from this city. These, with names previously sent, complete a list of ten delegates to the Maryland Legislature from this city.

It is also reported that Benjamin C. Howard, the peace candidate for Governor, has just been arrested. There is considerable quiet excitement in the streets.

LATER.—The following additional arrests have been made: Messrs. Dornison, Quinlan, and Dr. Lynce, members of the Legislature from Baltimore county, Thomas and John C. Bruce, members of the Legislature from Baltimore city; also Thomas J. Hall, Jr., editor of the Baltimore South.

The Maryland Legislature was to have met on Tuesday, when it is supposed further legislation hostile to the Government was intended. It is rumored that other arrests will be made.

Minnesota Democratic Platform.
Whereas. There exists an organic and irreconcilable antagonism, upon principle, between the Democratic and the so-called Republican party; and whereas, the Democratic party is a positive, and not a negative organization; and whereas, in popular governments, it is the right and duty of the People to scrutinize the acts of their rulers; and whereas, the experienced ascendancy of Democracy, the principles have been beneficent in the past, and it is believed that the ultimate settlement of the terrible war which now distresses the country will be made by a union of the loyal and conservative men of all section, upon a substantially Democratic basis, which tampers neither with the Incendiaries of the South, nor the Fanatics of the North; therefore

1. Resolved. That while the Democracy yields to no party in loyalty to "the Union, the Constitution, and the Law," and will put forth every effort to suppress the present rebellion, to re-establish the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve in unimpaired lustre and unbroken rank the "Constitution of the States," it is the sacred duty of that party to maintain its distinct political organization throughout the State.

2. Resolved. That while the Democracy of Minnesota asserts its adherence to its ancient faith, and proclaims its determination to keep intact of "latter day" political bodies, it pledges with no less emphasis its cordial efforts to sustain the existing national government in all constitutional measures to bring to a speedy and honorable close the present war, by the use of the States, and will not and would not by one title abate or impair that unity of vigor necessary to accomplish the result.

3. Resolved. That we are opposed, except in cases of extreme urgency, and strictly within military lines of operation, to the suspension of those safeguards with which the Constitution has surrounded the person and property of the citizen, and that the right of fully and freely canvassing the policy and measures of the Administration in power, is essential to a constitutional government; it is a right upon which the pillars of our Republic rest, and is denied only by tyrants.

4. Resolved. That the Democracy deprecates the terms, spirit and intent of the military Proclamation of Gen. Fremont, in Missouri, and the third resolution adopted by the Republican State Convention of this State, and of all similar proclamations, manifestations and utterances, believing that the authoritative promulgation of such sentiments and designs is calculated to embitter the section, to dishearten the loyal, encourage the rebellions, and postpone the termination of the war in which we are engaged.

5. Resolved. That while we should deplore an adjustment of existing difficulties which would leave uninvited the sacred cause of the Union, and unrebuked the authors of this war; and while we admit of no compromise with an armed rebellion; we firmly believe the contest will not be determined by the sword alone; that it is the duty of the President by proclamation to assure the nation at large that this is not a sectional war, not an anti-slavery war, not a war of conquest and annexation, but a war simply and solely for the maintenance of the Government, the suppression of rebellion, and the preservation of the "Magna Charta" of our National Union, and that it is the sole duty of Northern patriots to prefer to a loyal and sublimated South guarantees such or similar to those which were offered and rejected at the last regular session of the Congress of the United States; that we believe this to be the last hope of the Union, and this the peculiar mission of the Democracy.

6. Resolved. That the Democracy of Minnesota sympathize with and honor all those citizens of the Slaveholding States, who are loyal to the Constitution and Union; and that they are in favor of a general convention of the States, at the earliest practicable period consistent with the circumstances of the country and the relations of the different section to each other, with a view to an adjustment of all the existing difficulties and differences in the government and the perpetration of the Union in its integrity.

7. Resolved. That all parties and men unite in rendering honor to the First "Regiment of Minnesota," the first to fight and the last to fly at the fatal field at Manassas.

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5. Resolved. That while we should deplore an adjustment of existing difficulties which would leave uninvited the sacred cause of the Union, and unrebuked the authors of this war; and while we admit of no compromise with an armed rebellion; we firmly believe the contest will not be determined by the sword alone; that it is the duty of the President by proclamation to assure the nation at large that this is not a sectional war, not an anti-slavery war, not a war of conquest and annexation, but a war simply and solely for the maintenance of the Government, the suppression of rebellion, and the preservation of the "Magna Charta" of our National Union, and that it is the sole duty of Northern patriots to prefer to a loyal and sublimated South guarantees such or similar to those which were offered and rejected at the last regular session of the Congress of the United States; that we believe this to be the last hope of the Union, and this the peculiar mission of the Democracy.

6. Resolved. That the Democracy of Minnesota sympathize with and honor all those citizens of the Slaveholding States, who are loyal to the Constitution and Union; and that they are in favor of a general convention of the States, at the earliest practicable period consistent with the circumstances of the country and the relations of the different section to each other, with a view to an adjustment of all the existing difficulties and differences in the government and the perpetration of the Union in its integrity.

7. Resolved. That all parties and men unite in rendering honor to the First "Regiment of Minnesota," the first to fight and the last to fly at the fatal field at Manassas.

L. B. Smith, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

OFFICE and Residence on the corner of Government and First streets, near Taylor Falls, Minn.

New Advertisements.

These always consider advertising as a necessary and profitable to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, to advertise in the latest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out, as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I could otherwise have lost.—STEVENS GINNARD.

HENRY D. BARRON,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
ST. CROIX FALLS,
(OPPOSITE TAYLOR FALLS),
Folk County, Wisconsin.

WILLIAM PROMPTLY to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Chicago, Minnesota, and Dakota County Wis. Agents of Etna Insurance Company. 28 1/2

Notice.
THE time for holding the fair of the Folk County Agricultural Society for 1891 is changed to the 8th and 9th days of October.

Persons not residents of the county will be allowed to compete for discretionary premiums by paying an entrance fee of 50 cents. An address will be delivered on the first day of the fair, at 2 o'clock p. m. By order of Executive Committee, ISAAC FREEMAN, Secretary. September 13, 1891. 30 1/2

Notice.
DR. DEMONTREVILLE will remain at the Chicago House on the 13th, 14th and 15th of September, and all those who wish any Dental operations performed can have an opportunity of so doing.

Chicago Seminary.
THE next Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 24, and continue twelve weeks.
The Terms of tuition for the Seminary will be as follows:
Common English branches.....\$4.00
Higher.....\$6.00
Languages.....\$8.00
Primary Department.....\$2.00
Extra charges for Ornamental branches and music.

E. E. EDWARDS,
Principal.

Cheaper Than the Cheapest.
THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he has opened a

SADDLERY AND HARNESS SHOP
in Stillwater, at the old stand formerly occupied by Captain White, where he will manufacture

Collars, Brides, Saddles,
AND
HARNESES,
of every description, as low as can be had in the State. All kinds of work constantly on hand. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Repairing done on short notice and on reasonable terms.

W. W. SHAFER,
Stillwater, September 3, 1891. 29 1/2

Mortgage Sale.
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ALLEN & SHORTT, Attys for Mortgagee.
Dated July 31, 1891.

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ALLEN & SHORTT,

Something for the Times.

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD!

Johns & Crosley's
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD
For cementing Wood, Leather, Glass, Ivory,
China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster,
Bone, Coral, etc., etc., etc.

Extracts.
"Every housekeeper should have a supply
of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."
—New York Times.
"It is so convenient to have in the house."
—New York Express.
"It is always ready; this commends it to
everybody."—New York Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in
our house as water."—Willie's Spirit of the
Times.

Price 25 cts. per Bottle.

Very liberal deductions to Wholesale Dealers.
Terms cash.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers
generally throughout the country.
JOHNS & CROSLY, Sole Manufacturers,
72 William Street, corner of Liberty St.,
New York. 23-ly

JOHNS & CROSLY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED

GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING

The cheapest and most durable Roof-

ing in use.

It is Fire and Water Proof.

It can be applied to new and old Roofs of

ALL KINDS, and to shingle roofs without re-

moving the shingles.

The cost is only about One-Third that of Tin,
and IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,

For preserving and repairing Tin and other

Metal Roofs of every description, from its

great elasticity, is not injured by the contrac-

tion and expansion of metals, and will not

crack in cold or run in warm weather.

These materials have been thoroughly test-

ed in New York and all parts of the Southern

and Western States, and we can give abun-

dant proof of all we claim in their favor.

They are readily applied by ordinary la-

borers, at a trifling expense.

"No Heat is Required."

These materials can be used for any use,

and for shipping to all parts of the country,

with full printed directions for application.

Full descriptive circulars will be furnished

on application by mail or in person at our

Principal Office and Warehouse,

78, WILLIAM STREET,

(Corner of Liberty Street,) NEW YORK.

Johns & Crosley,

Agents Wanted.—Terms Cash!

23-ly

DEATH TO SECESSION.

Michael Genter,

DEALER IN

STOVES, TINWARE,

etc., etc., etc.

TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

HAVING lately received a supply of im-

proved Cook Stoves, I am now offer-

ing them at remarkably low prices for cash.

All who wish to purchase would do well to

call and examine my stores before going else-

where, as I am confident I can sell them as

cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the

country.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and

dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention paid to tin roofing and

guttering.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10

cents for old copper.

Taylor Falls, May 30, 1861.

SAWYER HOUSE,

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR.

FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated

and re-furnished throughout; is desirably

located, being convenient to the business portion

of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake

St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water

in the Northwest, together with the romantic

surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest

variety and the choicest the market affords;

and no attention will be wanting to render the

stay of guests every way pleasant. On the

arrival of boats, carriages will always be in

waiting to convey guests and from the House

FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of summer resort, the city of

Stillwater and its surrounding precinct attrac-

tions excelled by few other points in the coun-

try. Innumerable Lakes abound, within con-

venient drive of the city, plentifully supplied

with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and

surrounding forests abound with game—de-

irable requisites to pleasure seekers and tour-

ists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls

of St. Croix, passing through the most wild

and romantic scenery in the western country,

and connect with all of the Mississippi steam-

ers. Coaches or boats run regularly between

the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent

towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet

of water—being 30 miles in length, and from

three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine

sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure

parties, can be secured at all times at this

House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel.

June 13, 1861.

L. B. Smith, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

OFFICE and Residence on the corner of

Government and First streets. n-ly

J. D. Ballard,

SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Basa

street, Taylor Falls, Minnesota. n-ly

ALL kinds of Blanks for sale cheap for

cash at this office.

Furniture! Furniture!!

THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND
DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to

be found in this upper country, with

new and improved machinery, together with

a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to

furnish the trade with everything in our line

at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfac-

tion. We can manufacture to order, upon the

shortest notice.

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-DE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Children's Crib,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order. Exam-

ined Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and

stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufactur-

ing cash, doors and blinds, all of which will

be sold as cheap as can be bought at any es-

tablishment in the Northwest.

Plumbing, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc.,

done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

June 21, 1860. 18-ly

Direct and Expeditious Route

TO ALL POINTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niag-

ara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester,

Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New

York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi

river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask

for tickets by

MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with

trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,

Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will

ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as

quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS OMNIBUS RIDING, &c.

By recent arrangements

Baggage is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway, to New

York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.,

thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charges in Chicago

All trains from the Mississippi river con-

nect direct to Chicago with trains on all East-

ern and Southern roads, and Passengers are

conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Rail-

way, in Chicago, to all other Depots

FREE OF CHARGE.

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota

Junction or Jamesville.

Through tickets by this route can be had

of all Rail Road and Boat Agents on the river.

Geo. S. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. De Witt ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

MARX HEDBRICK, North Western Agent.

Regular Tri-Weekly

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